The Bombay Gazette.

No. 9,580—New Series. BOMBAY:—MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1879.

THE BOMBAY GAZETTE.

The Rates of Subscription to the *Bombay Gazette* are as follow:—

To Subscribers in Bombay—*Delivered free.*

In Advance.		*In Arrear.*	
Per Annum	Rs. 48	Per Annum	Rs. 60
Half-yearly	26	Half-yearly	31
Quarterly	13	Quarterly	16
Monthly	5	Monthly	6

To Subscribers Up-country.

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LONG ADVERTISEMENTS.

First insertion ..... 8 As. per Line.
Second do. ..... 4½ „ „
Third and succeeding ..... 3½ „ „

In the Native Languages, double the above.

For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations, Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to Let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows:—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Rs. 1-0
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8 As.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our recent ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

To Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs.	5 0
Second do.		3 8
Third do.		2 8
Fourth and succeeding insertions		0 2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight line

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil, or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

"BOMBAY GAZETTE" OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Re. 0-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4.

All Cheques, Money Orders, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)
WILL DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "GOA," 1,906 Tons, on SATURDAY, 9th August, 1879, at 3 P.M., calling at Ratnagherry Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Coompta, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocconada, Visagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point. Forts are called at in the foregoing or any order.

Conveyance to the Nilgherry Hills.—The steamers are timed to reach Beypore at daybreak, and arrangements have been made for a train to leave Beypore specially in connection with the steamers' arrival to convey passengers right through to Mettapolium, where they will arrive at 7-45 p. m., and after staying for the night can proceed up the Ghat early the following morning.

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "AKOLA," 578 Tons, on FRIDAY, 8th August, 1879, at 2 p. m.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "UMBALLA," 840 Tons, on TUESDAY, 5th August, 1879, at 4 p. m., calling at KURRACHEE, GWADUR, MUSCAT, JASK, BUNDER ABBAS, LINGA, BUSHIRE, FAO and BUSSORAH, in the foregoing or any order.

FOR LONDON, via SUEZ, ALGIERS AND LISBON.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879, connecting at Aden with S. S. CHYEBASSA, 2,520 Tons, and PATNA, 1,780 Tons.

Saloon passage ..... Rs. 500
Second Class passage ..... „ 335

The Chyebassa and Patna are due in London on 26th September and 4th October respectively. Transfer at Aden made by Company.

The S.S. Chyebassa carries a Surgeon and Stewardess.

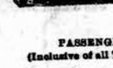
FOR NATAL, MOZAMBIQUE, ZANZIBAR, ADEN, HODEIDA AND JEDDAH.

S. S. BURMAH, 1,081 Tons, on FRIDAY, 22nd August 1879. Cargo and Passengers for Hodeida and Jeddah can be sent by this steamer at through rates. A favourable opportunity of passage to Natal is offered as the Union Company's steamer is timed to leave Zanzibar for Natal within 24 hours of Burmah's arrival.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 1st August, 1879.

STEAM COMMUNICATION WITH ITALY
VIA SUEZ CANAL.



ITALIAN STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY of Messrs. R. RUBATTINO & Co., GENOA.

THE REGULAR STEAMERS LEAVE GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th of each Month, on the 1st of each Month.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY:
(Inclusive of all Transit Fees through the Suez Canal.)

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	3rd Class.	
Aden	Rs. 220	Rs. 150	Rs. 40	Including Wine
Suez	280	190	60	
Port Said	280	190	60	
Messina	500	340	140	
Naples	500	340	140	
Leghorn	500	340	140	
Genoa	500	340	140	
Marseilles	530	350	145	Without Wine

Children under 3 years, free of charge; Children not above 10 years, half fare.

Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE of CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Handbooks. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be learnt from the Agent.

NEXT STEAMERS FROM BOMBAY:
ASSIRIA to sail on MONDAY, 1st September 1879.

All Steamers of this Company have large First and Second class accommodation; and always carry a Doctor and a Stewardess on board.

The steamers of this Company, as a rule, start precisely at 12 a. m. Any unavoidable detention will, however, be advertised at least one day previously.

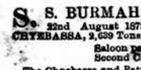
For Hand-books of information, rates of freight, &c., apply to

C. GRONDONA,
Agent Rubattino Steam Navigation Company,
No. 2, Hummum Street.

Bombay, April, 1879.

AUSTRO-HUNGARIAN LLOYD'S STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.

REGULAR LINE OF STEAMERS BETWEEN BOMBAY AND TRIESTE, via SUEZ CANAL.



THE COMPANY'S S. S. VORWAERTS, Captain, G. MARUSSIG, will be despatched from BOMBAY to TRIESTE on or about the 10th September, 1879.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

To	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
Trieste	Rs. 400	Rs. 280	Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	„ 375	„ 295	„ 143 0
To Port Said	„ 320	„ 255	„ 131 0
To Suez	„ 300	„ 240	„ 122 0
To Aden	„ 170	„ 120	„ 66 8

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.

THROUGH TICKETS FROM TRIESTE TO LONDON.

Via Vienna, the Rhine, Ostende or Calais and Dover, are granted by the Undersigned at

	Via Calais.	Via Ostende.
First Class, Trieste to London	£12-5	£11-18
Second Class, Trieste to Cologne. } First Class, Cologne to London }	£9-19	£9-14

Travellers with through tickets are allowed lbs. 55 free luggage.

Tickets are available for two months from the date of departure from Trieste.

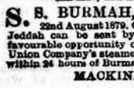
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company, Limited, Marine Branch.

For further particulars, freight, passage, etc., etc., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.

Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, August 1st, 1879.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS.
S. S. RYDAL HALL,
CAPTAIN OWEN LLOYD,
2,700 Tons, 400 H.P.



THIS Steamer will sail for LIVERPOOL on or about the 23rd August.

For plans of Saloon and further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 24th July 1879.

HALL LINE.

CITY OF BALTIMORE,
2,300 Tons, 300 H.P.,
CAPTAIN VERRIL
BOMBAY TO LONDON, *VIA* SUEZ CANAL.

THIS Steamer will sail from Bombay to the North of France about the 9th August (weather permitting.)

Passengers will be booked through to London.

First Class, Rs. 500.

For further particulars apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co., Agents,

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched for EUROPE:—

	Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	1879
(a)	NEPAUL	3536 600	J. S. Murray	8th Aug.
—	BURAT	3141 530	W. R. Breeze	15th do.
(a)	AUSTRALIA	3863 660	G. F. Cates	22nd do.
—	BANGALORE	2342 450	C. Fraser	29th do.
(a)	POONAH	3130 550	J. Orman	5th Sept.
—	VENETIA	2725 450	C. G. Perrins	12th do.
(a)	PEKIN	3777 600	W. Woolcott	19th do.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, BRINDISI, ANCONA, VENICE, MARSEILLES, MALTA, GIBRALTAR and SOUTHAMPTON by every Mail. The Steamers marked (a) proceed direct to Southampton. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez, and those for Brindisi, Ancona, Venice, and Marseilles are conveyed by Rail from Suez to Alexandria.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO CEYLON, PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, AND JAPAN.

THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports, carrying H. M.'s Mails, and taking Cargo Passengers and Cargo for Madras and Calcutta:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
INDUS	3462 600	S. D. Shallard	4th Aug.
KHIVA	2606 450	G. Lee	18th do.
GWALIOR	2753 450	J. C. Babck	1st Sept.
ANCONA	3200 600	E. G. Stead	15th do.

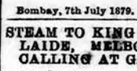
A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m, on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

STEAM TO KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, AND SYDNEY, CALLING AT GALLE.



THE following Steamers will be despatched for the above ports:—

Vessels.	Tons. H.P.	Captains.	
KAISAR	3621 450	E. J. Baker	16th Aug.
SIAM	3014 500	G. N. Hector	7th Sept.
ASSAM	3833 560	N. Stewart	10th Oct.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock Head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

For Passage, &c., apply to

ADAM TAIT,
Acting Superintendent.

Bombay, 7th July 1879.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
2, MARINE STREET, BOMBAY.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On WEDNESDAY next, the 6th August, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Mazagon Darookhana, the undermentioned machinery on account and at the risk of Mr. Ibram Ramjee, the mortgagor, thereof.

Massey boiler, steam engine, condenser engine, bed plate, crank shaft, low and high pressure cylinders, low and high pressure slide valve, low and high pressure pistons, eccentric rods, piston rods, propeller shafts, screws, crab winches, blocks, pulleys, plates, pipes, stones, beamscale with weights, jolly boat, wooden spars, &c.

A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale and the balance within 3 days.

USUAL AUCTION SALE.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th August, at 3 p.m., Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction at their rooms.

10 bales grey shirtings.
4 cases white dhoties.
5 „ T. red prints.

A few articles of office furniture, comprising writing tables, presses, chairs, dining and washing tables, dressing glass, safe, &c.

10 bales army and ladies cloth and bookings.

A few articles of saddlery, the property of an officer comprising large saddle with blue girth and wallets, regimental bridle complete with chain and breast plate, Griffith's patent bridle, hide girth, stirrup, iron head stalls, traces, horse cloth, &c.

By order of the Administrator General, the effects of the late Mr. John Locke Grey, consisting of silver watch, English gold guard chain with chainsleeve links, studs, &c.

The effects of the late Lieut. A. F. Markellar.

1 case 400 cartridges Eley's coiled.
100 gas tight central fire cartridges.

By order of the Executive Commissariat Officer.

2 draught mules.

On account and at the risk of Ruttonsey Loladhur—

5 bales grey dhoties 7 yards country made.

On account and at the risk of Ruttonsee Hurjee,

1632 M RH M	}	1-5—5 cases white ground check brocades.
1640 „	}	6-10—5 „ „ steams
1641 „	}	11-15—5 „ „ „
1640 „	}	16-20—5 „ „ prints.

SALE OF MACHINERY.

On THURSDAY, the 7th August, at 3 p. m., Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction near the Two Tanks close to the fire Engine shed the undermentioned machinery.

1 frame for mill, 4 feet in diameter, 1 press of sample bale, 1 gin by Platt, 1 oldham willow complete by Hedrigton, 1 six h.-p. power vertical engine with boiler, iron tanks, shafts, pullies, cast iron posts, belts, deal boards, &c,

A deposit of 25 per cent will be required at the time of sale, and the balance within 5 days.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 4th August, 1879.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF DAVISON'S WEST HARTLEY COAL AT FRERE BUNDER.

THIS DAY, MONDAY, the 4th instant, at 4 P. M., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co., will sell by Public Auction at Frere Bunder, the following coal on account and at the risk of Narayen Jaiwat.

Ex "Monmouthshire."

About 500 tons Davison's West Hartley Coal.

25 per cent. deposit will be required at the time of sale.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 4th August, 1879.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

STOUT WATERPROOF GROUND SHEETS,
FITTED WITH BRASS EYELETS.

6 feet by 3	feet	each Rs.	9 0
7 „	4½ „	„ „	14 0
8 „	5 „	„ „	20 0

DRAB TWILL SHEETING with the Waterproofing between two textures, very durable, 60 inches wide.....per yard „ 6 8
Ditto in Sheets, about 7½ by 5 ft. each „ 22 8

Ten per cent. Discount for Cash.

TREACHER AND CO., LIMITED,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, ND POONA.

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT.
AGENTS IN THE BOMBAY PRESIDENCY
FOR
PULVERMACHER'S
MEDICO-GALVANIC APPLIANCES.
CASH PRICE LIST JULY 1879.

CHAIN BANDS for Sciatica, Rheumatic, Neuralgic, and Gouty Pains, Chronic Rheumatism, Local Paralysis, and Cramp in the extremities. Rs. 4, Rs. 8, Rs. 11, Rs. 13-8, and Rs. 16-8.

BROAD CHAIN BELTS, for Lumbago, Indigestion, Liver, Chest, and Nervous Complaints. Rs. 22-8, Rs. 30, and Rs. 36.

BROAD CHAIN BELT with suspenser, Rs. 45.

BROAD CHAIN BANDS, for Nervous Deafness, Head, Tooth, and Face Aches, and Noises in the Head, Rs. 16.

COMBINED BANDS, for General Debility, Central Paralysis, Epilepsy, and Functional Disorders, Rs. 30 and Rs. 36.

RESTORATION CHAIN BATTERIES for Extreme Nervous Debility, Paralysis, and for Restoring Exhausted Vital Energy, Rs. 63.

INTENSITY BATH BATTERIES, for treatment by Electric Baths for Paralysis, Want of Power, &c., and for eliminating poisonous substances (lead and mercury) from the system, Rs. 72.

Glass Interruptors	Each Rs.	2 0
Voltameters or Test Tubes	„	2 4

Pamphlets on application. Usual discount to the trade.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.),
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line 8 As. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

FRESH TASMANIA JAMS and TART FRUITS in Tins, Australian Mutton and Beef in Tins, just received by W. J. ESSAI, Forbes Street.

AUSTRALIAN MARE, BUGGY and HARNESS complete FOR SALE, Price Rs. 550, or if separately Rs. 300 each. Apply to J. M., care of this paper.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1879. Price Rs. 5; with postage Rs. 5-2. *Bombay Gazette* Office.

INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLER'S GUIDE, showing every Railway Station off the Indian Lines, with Tables of Fares, and other information required by travellers, with a Coloured Map of India. Published monthly at the *Bombay Gazette* Office. Price As. 8.

CURRANTS, RAISINS, and SULTANAS, 4 Annas per lb., at PEARCE'S, 29, Apollo Street, Fort.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE MAZAGON SPINNING & WEAVING COMPANY, LIMITED, (IN LIQUIDATION.)

NOTICE is hereby given, that an ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of SHAREHOLDERS will be held at the Office of the Company, No. 5, Hornby Row, on SATURDAY, the 9th instant, at 2 p.m., to adopt the Accounts of the Company for the period ended 16th August last.

By order of the Liquidators,

FURDOONJEE M. BANAJEE,
Bombay, 1st August 1879. Secretary.

KEROSENE OIL,
120° AND 150° FIRE TEST,
FOR SALE AT
TUDOR CO.'S ICE HOUSE.

NOTICE.—The undermentioned BANKS will be CLOSED for the COCOANUT HOLIDAYS on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 2nd and 4th August:—

For the Oriental Bank Corporation,
R. D. CAIRNS, pro Agent.

For the Chartered Mercantile Bank of India, London, & China,
H. W. JONES, Agent.

For the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China,
C. J. SHARP, Agent.

For the Comptoir D'Escompte de Paris,
FRANCIS VOUILLON, Manager.

For the National Bank of India (Limited),
W. A. BAKER, Manager.

For the Agra Bank (Limited),
W. BLACKHALL, Manager.

For the Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation,
G. E. NOBLE, Agent.

Bombay, 21st July 1879.

In the MATTER of the COMPANIES' ACTS 1862 and 1867, and in the MATTER of the MANCHESTER and BOMBAY SPINNING and MANUFACTURING COMPANY, LIMITED.

THE CREDITORS of the abovenamed Company are required on or before the 21st day of November, 1879, to SEND their NAMES and ADDRESSES and the particulars of their DEBTS or CLAIMS and the names and addresses of their Solicitors (if any) to THOMAS GUEST, of the City of Manchester, Secretary to JOHN ROSE and Co., LIMITED, of the same place, Engineers, one of the joint Official Liquidators of the said Company, and if so required by notice in writing from the said Thomas Guest, are by their Solicitors to come in and prove their said debts or claims at the Chambers of the Master of the Rolls in the Rolls Yard, Chancery Lane, in the county of Middlesex, at such time as shall be specified in such notice, or in default thereof, they will be excluded from the benefit of any distribution made before such debts are proved. SATURDAY the 20th day of December 1879, at 12 o'clock at noon, at the said Chambers, is appointed for hearing and adjudicating upon the debts and claims.—Dated this 20th day of June, 1879.

C. W. DOMMETT,
46, Grosham Street, E.C.
Agent for
STATER & TURNBULL,
22, Cooper Street, Manchester,
Solicitors for the Official Liquidators.

THACKER & CO., LIMITED.

NEW BOOKS,
JUST RECEIVED.

	Rs.	a.
Club Cameos, Portraits of the Day (62 *illustrations*)	10	0
Dicey's Law of Domicile	11	4
Tudor's Leading Cases (*3rd Edition*)	12	8
Freeman's Norman Conquest, Vol. 6, *Index*	6	12
Baker's Laws Relating to Quarantine	7	12
Scon's Nook in the Apennines	4	12
Instruction in Military Engineering, Vol. 1, part 2 (*Attack of Fortresses*)	1	0
William's Law of Executors and Administrators (*Eighth Edition*), 2 vols	47	8
Miracle Play of Hasan and Husain, by Col. Sir L. Pelly, 2 vols	20	0
The Jatis, edited by V. Ball, vol. 2	17	8
Sacred Books of the East, edited by Max Muller, Vol. 1 "The Upanishads"	6	12
„ 2 "Sacred Laws of the Aryas," part 1, Apastamba and Gautama	6	12
„ 3 "Sacred Books of China," part 1, The Shu King. Religious Portions of the Shih King, &c.	7	12
Villes' Artificial Manures, edited by W. Crookes	13	4
Swinburne's Essays and Studies	7	8
Braithwaite's Retrospect of Medicine, Vol. 79, Jan. to June, 1879	4	4
The Great Artists, "Van Dyck"	2	8
„ „ "Raphael"	2	8
Waverley Novels and Poems, 20 vols, *Handy volume edition*, complete in Book Shelves	25	0
More Puniana, by Hon. H. Rowlney	1	12
Muses of Mayfair, by H. C. Pennell	1	12
Hunting Expedition to the Transvaal, by D. Fernandes dos Neves	5	12
Galabin's Diseases of Women	4	12
New Plutarch "Judas Maccabeus"	1	8
„ „ "Gaspard de Coligny"	1	8
Vaz's Marine Officers' Hindustani Interpreter	2	8
Canas, *A Sketch*, by J. A. Froude	10	0
Campbell's White and Black, *outcome of a visit to the United States*	8	12
Cobbold's Parasites; Treatise on the Entozoa of Man and Animals	9	8
Hawsie (Mrs.) The Art of Dress	1	0
Fonblanque's How we are Governed	1	12
Handy Dictionary of Commercial Information	3	0
Facts and Fallacies of Modern Protection	1	12
Lamb's Tales from Shakespeare, *new and cheap edition*	1	4
Everybody's Lawyer, 14,000 *Statements of the Law*	4	12
Sebastian's Digest of Cases of Trade Mark, &c	13	4
Thornbury's Old Stories Re-told	1	8
Dickens's Dictionary of London	1	4
Smith's Dictionary of Christian Antiquities, parts 1 and 2 ..... *each*	3	4
English Men of Letters, *new volume*, "Thackeray," by A. Trollope	1	8
Hunter's Studies in Indexing and Precis of Correspondence	2	4
Academy Notes, 1879	0	10
Grosvenor Notes, 1879	0	10
Burke's Landed Gentry, 2 vols., 6th Edition, 1879	40	0
Smith's Leading Cases, 2 vols., 8th Edition, 1879	32	0
Duff's (Alex.) Life, by G. Smith, Vol. 1	7	8
Keene's Turks in India	7	12
Macleod's Theory and Practice of Banking, 2 vols. (*Third Edition*, 1879)	16	4
Spooner's Narrow Gauge Railways (*Second Edition*)	9	8
"Australasia," by A. R. Wallace (*Vol. 3 of Stanford's Compendium of Geography and Travel*)	13	4
Higg's Electric Light in its Practical Application	5	12
Thomson and Tait's Treatise on Natural Philosophy, (Vol. 1, Part 1) *New Edition*	10	0
Do. Elements of Natural Philosophy, Part 1	5	12
Walford's Complete Peerage, &c., 1879	3	4
Pocket Penal, Criminal Procedure and Police Codes (1879)	4	0
Taylor's Manual of Medical Jurisprudence, 10th Edition	8	12
Wilson's Naval Hygiene (*new edition*)	6	12
Symond's Sketches and Studies in Italy	6	12
Letters of the Younger Pliny, *translated* by J. D. Lewis	3	4
Life of Victor Emmanuel II., First King of Italy; by G. S. Godkin, 2 vols	10	0
House of Lys; by W. G. Hamley, 2 vols	10	12
Green's History of the English People, Vol. 3 (Puritan England and the Revolution)	10	0
Elton's Lakes and Mountains of Africa	13	4
Farrer's Primitive Manners and Customs	4	12
Noad's Students' Text Book of Electricity	7	12
Emmet's Principles and Practice of Gynecology	15	0
Electric Lighting and its Practical Application; by J. N. Shoolbred	3	4
Dainty Dishes for Indian Tables	6	0
Dictionary of Music and Musicians (1450-1880); edited by G. Grove, vol. 1	13	4
Knight's Dictionary of Mechanics, 3 vols. (*cheaper edition*)	40	0
Building Construction, vol. 3, "Materials"	13	4
Ralph Darnell, by Col. Meadows Taylor	3	12
Macleod of Dare, by W. Black	3	12
Friendship, by Guida	3	4
Pomeroy Abbey, by Mrs. H. Wood	3	12
Lost Rose, by Macquoid	3	12
An Eye for An Eye, by A Trollope	3	12

THACKER AND Co., LIMITED,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

J. NEUBERG,
5, Meadow Street.

JUST TO HAND,
PER S.S. MONGOLIA,
A CHOICE PARCEL OF
MNILLA
CIGARS AND CHEROOTS.
"Cavite" Brand,
Extra fine quality and size.
The finest production of the Manillas, and Choicest Importation of the season.
Carefully selected by Mr. Neuberg's special agent at
MANILLA.
"PRIMA PRIMA QUALITE."

No. 1 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 90 per 1,000.
Per Box of 50, Rs. 5.

No. 2 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 2 CHEROOTS,
Cavites.
Rs. 65 per 1,000.
Per Box of 100, Rs. 7.

No. 3 CIGARS,
Cavites.
Rs. 40 per 1,000.
Per Box of 200 Rs. 9.

NOTE.—*Outstation Orders to be accompanied with Cash or reference for payment.*

J. NEUBERG,
5, MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

FARINACEOUS AND DIETETIC PREPARATIONS.

AS aids to Medical treatment and the rearing of Children, articles of Diet deservedly command a large share of attention, and this is especially so in India, where the exhausting effects of the climate render their use an absolute necessity. Amongst those which have attracted recent attention are:—

PREPARATIONS OF MALT.

The addition of Malt Flour to the food of Infants, and patients with impaired digestion, is due to the suggestion of the late Baron Von Liebig, and there is no doubt that many of the slighter disorders of infancy may be avoided by following the system of Diet he recommended. *Savory* and *Moore's and Mellin's Food for Infants and Invalids* are amongst the best of Malt preparations.

Undernoted are a few of the *Dietetic preparations* kept in stock, and, as *consignments* are received by each *fortnightly* mail direct from the makers, their *genuineness* and *freshness* may be *relied upon*.

CASH PRICES, AUGUST 1879.

ARROWROOT, Finest Bermuda, in tins of 1 lb.	each	R 1 12
Do. Speed's East Indian	„	1 0
BARLEY, Fine Pearl, in tins of 2 lbs.	„	0 11
Do. Robinson's Patent prepared, 1 lb. tins	„	0 12
BAKING POWDER, Borwick's 1s. boxes	„	0 12
BRAGG'S CHARCOAL BISCUITS, for Indigestion, &c.	„	0 12
BRAND & Co.'s Specialities for Invalids:—	per tin	0 12
ESSENCE OF BEEF	per case	2 4
„ MUTTON or VEAL	„	2 8
„ CHICKEN	„	3 4
CONCENTRATED BEEF TEA	per 4 oz. case	1 8
„ „	per 8 „	2 12
„ VEAL BROTH	per 4 „	2 4
„ „	per 8 „	4 8
„ MUTTON BROTH	per 4 „	2 4
„ „	per 8 „	4 8
„ CHICKEN BROTH	per 4 „	3 8
„ „	per 8 „	7 0
„ SOUP (GLAZE)	per 8 „	2 0
INVALID TURTLE SOUP	per case	3 4
BEEF TEA JELLY	„	1 8
VEAL or MUTTON BROTH	per 1 lb. case	1 8
CHICKEN or GAME BROTH	„	2 4
SAVOURY MEAT LOZENGES	per small box	1 8
„ „	per large box	2 4
GRAVY, JULIENNE, MOCK TURTLE, & OX TAIL SOUPS & MUTTON BROTH	per 1 lb. case	1 2
CHAPMAN'S ENTIRE WHEAT FLOUR	per tin	0 10
CORN FLOUR, Brown and Polson's, 1 lb. packets	each	0 8
„ „ „ 2 lb. tins	each	0 10
ESSENCE OF BEEF ..... } CHICKEN } Containing the concentrated Juice of the finest Meats. They will make from one and a half to two pints (according to taste) of the most delicious Soup, by the simple addition of water and a little seasoning.	per tin	0 14
„ „	„	0 14
GELATINS, Nelson's Patent, in 1 and 2 oz. packets	per oz.	0 5
GROATS, Robinson's Patent, prepared	per tin	0 12
HARDS INFANTS' FOOD, in packets	each	0 12
ISINGLASS, real Russian, fine cut	per oz. packet	0 12
LIEBIG'S INFANTS' FOOD, Savory and Moore's	per tin	0 10
Do. do.	per doz.	7 0
MACCARONI, 2 lb. tin	per tin	1 12
LIEBIG COMPANY'S EXTRACT OF MEAT contains thirty-two times its weight of the soluble constituents of meat, free from Fat, Bone or Tendon.		

CAUTION.—The public are recommended to the use of this, the *only* preparation *authorised* to bear its name by the inventor Baron Liebig, as there are sold others of inferior quality and strength whose effect will but disappoint the purchaser:—

2 oz. jar	each	1 2
4 „	„	2 0
8 „	„	4 0
MILK, Condensed Milk-maid brand, prepared in Switzerland. } This is pure, wholesome, cheap, excellently adapted for the use of delicate Infants and Invalids, and from its perfect preservation for months after opening for the use of travellers by land or sea.	per tin	0 8
MELLIN'S FOOD, for Infants and Invalids	per bottle	1 0
Do. do.	„	1 12
NESTLE'S MILK FOOD	per case	1 8
OATMEAL, best coarse Scotch, in tins of 2 lbs	each	0 12
REVALENTA ARABICA, 3s. 6d. tins	„	2 4
ROBBS' NURSERY BISCUITS	per tin	3 0
Do. do. POWDER	„	1 12
Do. RUSKS	„	2 8
SAGO, Finest Pearl, 2 lb. tins or bottles	„	0 12
SUGAR OF MILK, finely powdered; is used as a food for infants, and is less apt to produce acidity than Cane Sugar	per lb.	2 4
TAPIOCA, best clean white, 2 lb. tins	each	0 14
VERMICELLI, finest white Neapolitan, 2 lb. tins	„	1 12

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

POLO AND FOOTBALL KIT.

Red and White Jerseys Rs. 7-12
Caps ... Rs. 1-4
Hose ... Rs. 3-8

Blue and White Jerseys Rs. 7-12
Caps .. Rs. 1-4
Hose .. Rs. 3-8

HOAR AND CO., BOMBAY.

HOUSEHOLD CLARET,
SOUND, WHOLESOME, RICH,
UNSURPASSED IN ANY MARKET.

Quarts, Rs. 10. Pints, Rs. 5-8 Per dozen.

D. S. KEMP AND CO.,
SASSOON HOUSE, BOMBAY.

D. FERNANDES & COMPANY,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS,
30, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

PRESCRIPTIONS ARE CAREFULLY DISPENSED WITH THE PUREST DRUGS AND CHEMICALS, under the personal superintendence of our Mr. FERNANDES who has had twenty years' experience in the business at Messrs. TREACHER & Co., Bombay.

CONSULTATION FREE, AND MEDICINE CHARGES VERY MODERATE.

PATENT MEDICINES OF ALL SORTS.
A LARGE SELECTION OF PEBBLE SPECTACLES,
EYE-PRESERVERS—NEUTRAL-TINTED AND COLOURED.
FANCY SMELLING SALT BOTTLES, TOOTH BRUSHES, ELASTIC SILK SUSPENDERS AND BANDAGES.
A LARGE STOCK OF GOLD AND ALUMINIUM JEWELLERY.

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHIC ARTISTS,
No. 10, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY,
(Near the Esplanade Hotel.)
ALSO AT
CALCUTTA AND SIMLA.
STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE OPEN DAILY
FROM 9 A.M. TILL 4 P.M.
INDIAN SCENERY.

Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd's collection of Photographs of Indian Scenery is the LARGEST and BEST existing.

These Photographs represent Scenes in Cashmere, N. W. Provinces, the principal Hill Sanitaria, the snowy ranges of the Himalayas, Neilgherries, Southern India, Ceylon, Calcutta, Bombay Presidency, Rajpootana and Burmah.

RAJPOOTANA.

A handsomely-bound Album containing 80 large Views of Architectural Remains and beautiful Scenery in Rajpootana with copious Letter-press Description by J. Burgess, Esq., F.R.G.S., M.R.A.S. Price per copy Rs. 100.

N.B.—The above volume would be very suitable for presentation to Friends at Home.

COLOURING.

Portraits painted in Oil or Water Colour, from the smallest Miniature up to the size of Life.

"CARTES" of European and Anglo-Indian Celebrities, Native Chiefs and Native Characters. Frames, Cases and Albums great variety always in stock.

August 1st 1879. 10 Rampart Row.

CHEAP PIANOFORTES
ON
COMMISSION SALE
AT
S. ROSE AND CO., 9, RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

WE beg to call attention to several good serviceable Pianofortes, the owners having

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SATURDAY EVENING, 2ND AUGUST, 1879.

BUSINESS is suspended here until Tuesday for the Cocoanut holidays, and the Home markets are also closed until Tuesday, Monday being a Bank holiday.

In yesterday's telegraphic news there are few changes reported of any interest. Consols in London have advanced from 97⅞ to 98; French Rentes are quoted at 117 ex-coupon; Enfaced Rupee Paper is unaltered at 77½ for Fours and 83½ for Fours-and-a-half.

Bar Silver in London remains unchanged at 51½d. per oz.

Coffee is quiet at previous prices; Ceylon Cocoanut Oil is quoted 10s. per ton lower, Cochin unaltered. Linseed is quiet and Calcutta to arrive has declined 6d. per quarter; Rapeseed is also quiet and the quotations for Brown Calcutta to arrive is reduced 3d. per quarter. Silesian Spelter is quoted 5s. per ton higher since Wednesday.

Piece Goods in Manchester are still called quiet but steady, Reuter's quotations being the same throughout as on Tuesday last. Cotton in Liverpool closed quiet, the day's sales being only estimated at 6,000 bales, of which 500 were Surats. Mid. Orleans is quoted at 6 9-16d., a decline of 1-16d., while Surats are unchanged. In London G. F. Bengal has recovered ½d., while Fair Coconada is 1-16d. lower. In New York ready Mid. Uplands has fallen from 11⅛ to 11⅛ cents and October shipment from 10·81 to 10·65 cents per lb., a drop of 5-32d.

We subjoin our usual weekly comparisons of the visible supply to date with the two previous years. The total visible supply for all Europe, it will be observed, has only decreased 30,000 bales during the week, while for the corresponding week last year the decrease was 112,760 bales. The total deficiency is accordingly reduced to 95,440 bales, and looking to the present limited rate of consumption this discrepancy seems likely to disappear altogether before the end of the month. It is true the stocks both ready and afloat for Europe contain a much larger proportion of Bengal and Madras cotton than was the case last year, and that the deficiency is heaviest in American and Bombay descriptions; but this is to a great extent lost sight of in the general figures, the main feature which presents itself being the rapidity with which this year's supply is being brought to a parity with last year; and so long as this movement continues we must expect to see quiet markets.

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Total visible supply of all kinds	1,290,000	1,385,440	2,043,550
Do. E. Indian...	462,000	350,010	471,300
For the U. K. only the figures are :—			
Stock in Liverpool.....	528,000	616,980	936,860
Do. London.....	48,000	15,170	36,550
American Afloat.....	30,000	42,000	31,000
E. Indian ,, ...	165,000	139,000	163,000
Total.....	766,000	813,150	1,167,410
Price of Mid. Orleans...	6 9-16d.	6⅜d.	6 5-16d.
,, Fair Dholleras...	5¼d.	5 5-16d.	5 ⅜d.
Difference	1 5-16d.	1 7-16d.	1 3-16d.

The American Cotton Crop figures to date afford the following comparisons with the two previous seasons :—

	1879.	1878.	1877.
Week's Receipts	3,000	3,400	3,500
,, Exports to U K	5,000	6,000	12,000
,, ,, to Continent.	1,000	.....	11,000
Total Receipts. since 1st Sept.	4,405,500	4,222,600	3,935,500
,, Exports to U K ,,	2,017,700	1,977,000	1,978,300
,, ,, Continent. ,,	1,391,500	1,324,000	1,036,300
,, Stock at the U.S. Ports.	136,000	83,000	168,000

BANK OF BENGAL.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bengal for the week ending 29th July as compared with that for 22nd July :—

	22nd July.	29th July.
LIABILITIES.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Capital.....	2,00,00,000 0 0	2,00,00,000 0 0
Deposits	30,94,920 7 7	29,94,910 4 0
Treasury Balances	3,40,60,924 12 9	3,58,63,840 13 10
Other Deposits	2,07,84,832 10 2	2,00,73,960 9 11
Bank Post Bills, &c.....	21,42,543 9 1	14,53,971 0 10
Sundries	9,30,688 7 1	9,31,2'6 8 10
Rs.	8,00,13,809 7 1	8,04,17,889 1 5
ASSETS.	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Government Securities ...	1,27,58,788 0 0	1,25,43,338 0 0
Loans on Govt. Securities.	68,18,816 9 7	69,40,194 7 7
Credits on ditto ...	89,42,196 5 0	89,71,354 4 8
Bills Discounted.....	2,33,76,185 13 5	1,91,22,200 6 8
Balances with other Banks	5,18,330 15 10	4,77,983 0 4
Bullion	4,35,653 4 2	.....
Dead Stock	9,62,696 14 7	9,62,696 15 2
Stamps	8,691 5 6	8,481 6 6
Sundries.....	5,79,429 13 11	5,17,220 11 4
Cash at Head Office	20,36,168 7 7	1,09,93,161 12 6
Do. at Branches	1,67,56,842 5 0	1,98,62,159 1 1
	8,00,13,809 7 1	8,04,17,889 1 5

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE AND LISTS OF PASSENGERS BY SEA.

THE s. s. HENRY BALCKOW, 639 tons, Captain W. Crowden, sailed on Saturday last for the Persian Gulf via Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 55 deck passengers.

THE SHIP ROXELLANA, 1,446 tons, Captain W. Baillie, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from Liverpool (14th March), with a cargo of 2,337 tons coals. The vessel is consigned to the Captain.

THE BARQUE SLIEVE BLOOM, 815 tons, Captain J. Rutter, arrived in harbour on the 2nd instant from New York (26th March), with a cargo of 26,719 cases heroine oil. The vessel is consigned to Mr. Jamsetjee Jehangirjee.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s s. s. VINGORLA, 315 tons, Captain J. A. Magenis, sailed on Saturday last for Kurrachee, with a general cargo and 6 deck passengers. The same Co.'s s. s. Africa, 1,317 tons, Captain J. Henderson, sailed on the same day for Coast and Calcutta, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. LeFeuve, Mr. Chrystal, and 6 deck.

ARRIVALS.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	From.
2	Roxellana	Baillie	Liverpool, March 14.
	Slieve Bloom	Rutter	New York, March 26.

DEPARTURES.

Aug.	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destinations.
2	Vingorla (s).....	Magenis	Kurrachee.
	Africa (s)	Henderson ...	Coast and Calcutta.
	Henry Balckow (s)..	Crowden	P. Gulf via Kurrachee.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.			
20	Chyebassa (s).....	Howell	London, June 21.
20	Bilora (s).....	Seaward	Rangoon, July 26.
	Artist	Sergent	Liverpool, March 28.
	Sophie	Revoulx.....	Mauritius, June 18.

DEPARTURES.

July 29—Steamer Meinam. Ship City of Benares.

PASSENGERS.

Per Artist—Miss Sergent, and Miss O Sergent.
Per Bilora—Mr G A Ketteridge.
Per Navarino—For London—Mr C Gibbons, Mr and Mrs Ewing, Mrs Paulsen and two children, Mrs Shopland and two children, Mr and Mrs Chisholm, Messrs W J Hay, G M Wray, A Edmonds, A N Abbott, J Scott, Macdonald, Coombes and Captain A McBride.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

Aug.		
1	Meinam (s)	Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

July.		
31	Nor Wester	Rangoon.
	Vimeira	Port Natal.

DAILY EXPORTS.—AUGUST 2.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Ellen Bates—250 cwts buffalo horns, Allymahomed Hasum.

FOR HONGKONG.

Indus s—77½ cwts bedlium, Hajee Essac Elias; 142 bales cotton, Devamull Jaisamull; 20 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 25 chests opium, Hajee Adam Esmail and Co; 19 bales twist, S N Tulattee; 81 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 19½ chests opium, S E Sassoon; 208 chests opium, E D Sassoon.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Indus s—21 chests opium, E D Sassoon; 23 chests opium, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 40 chests opium, M S Gubboy; 30 cwts broken glass, Jairazbhoy Peerbhoy; 87 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, S E Sassoon.

VESSELS IN BOMBAY HARBOUR.

FOR LIVERPOOL VIA CAPE.

1015 Ellen Bates, Hodgson—Edward, Bates & Co.
FOR LIVERPOOL VIA GENOA, &c.
762 Escurial(s), Adair—W. and A. Graham & Co.
FOR VENICE.
1396 Surat (s), Breese—Mails, 15th August.
FOR GENOA AND MARSEILLES.
1275 Clan Fraser (s), Cowie—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR CALCUTTA.
1668 Madlam More, Smith—The Capta n.
647 Sagof, Barg—(For repair).
1890 Trafalgar, Johnston—The Captain.
FOR MOULMEIN.
1214 Albuis, Pasmore—The Captain.
878 Hoogunmull, Singer—W. Macauley & Co.
FOR NAGAPATAM PENANG AND SINGAPORE.
901 Elgin (s), Miller—Finlay, Muir & Co.
FOR HONGKONG.
1741 Indus (s), Shallard—(4th August).
1506 Khiva (s), Lee—Mails, 18th August.
FOR JEDDAH.
1417 Columbian (s), Baldwin—Shepherd & Co.
1390 Suez (s), Eaton—J. Mackintosh & Co.
FOR CHITTAGONG.
1488 Ballochungie, London—Merwanjee Nusserwanjee.
1429 Sierra Madrona, Murdoch—Remington & Co.
FOR PORT SAID FOR ORDERS.
1444 City of Baltimore (s), Collin—W. and A. Graham & Co.
FOR RANGOON.
1162 St. James, Smith—Wallace & Co.
NOT FIXED.
6194 August (s), Jerk—The Captain.
1216 Ben Rhydding, McGill—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1292 British Sovereign, Seaton—Finlay, Muir & Co.
1414 County of Peebles, Fordyce.
1190 Canon Harrison, Haws—Finlay, Muir and Co.
1262 County of Aberdeen, Drummond—Finlay, Muir & Co.
720 Dunphail Castle, Castle—Finlay, Muir & Co.
125 Golconda (s), Seaton—F. and O. Co.
1514 Hutton (s), Henderson—Killick, Nixon and Co.
767 Kolna (s), Doert—Essa bin Califa.
198 Neera (s), Banks—J. A. Shephard.
1446 Roxellana, Baillie—The Captain.
815 Slive Broom, Rutter—Jamsetjee Jehangirjee.
1089 Vizen (s), Wilson—W and A Graham & Co.
1651 Vellore, Anderson—The Captain.
1366 Winona, Bray—Tudor & Co.
1434 Woodburn, Benson—N. Manuckjee & Co.
1731 Wandering Jew, Talbry—Finlay, Muir & Co.
ROYAL NAVY AND BOMBAY MARINE.
874 Abyssinia (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
927 Ambuscade, (s).
965 Cossack, Elton—(I. G. S.)
1040 Dalhousie (s), Fowell—(I. G. S.)
681 Kensington (s),—(I G S).
1107 Magdala (s), 4, James—(Harbour Defences.)
417 Manora (s).
907 Tenasserim (s) Street.

HIGH COURT.—AUGUST 4.

[Before the Honourable SIR CHARLES SARGENT.]

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

NEW LONG CAUSES.

360-79—Macfarlane and G—Ghella Korsey vs Ghella Lukhumsey and others—Chalk and W, and Rimington H and C.
361-79—Shapurjee and T—Cotumchund Ramchund and another vs Madhowjee Ghalla.

LONG CAUSES.

295-79—Macfarlane and G—Jafferjee Abdool Ally vs Tyabally Cassumjee and others—Tyabjee and S—Part heard.
223-79—Bhaishunker and D—G Reifferschied and others vs Vishbhooean Icharam and another—M M Munshi—Partly decreed.

For further directions and costs.

265-78—Macfarlane and G—Fazul Nensey vs Mahomedally Jewanjee Noorbhoy—Lynch and T.

LONG CAUSES.

99-79—Moreshwar L—Vussonjee Heerjee vs Buchoobai and others—Lynch and T.
122-79—Rimington, H and C—The Hongkong and Shanghai Banking Corporation vs Kessowjee Nalk and others—Hearn, C and L.
840-79—In person—Dhabai and another vs Pestonjee Ardaseer and others—In person.
36-79—Shapurjee and T—Jadowjee Gopal and others vs Jaitha Shamjee and another—Craigie L and O.
271-79—Ardesir and H—Sorabjee Byramjee Colah vs Homejee Cursetjee Dady—Prescot and W.
657-78—Merwanjee and P—Thackersey Gungaram and others vs Nursey Kessowjee and others—Rimington H and C.
867-79—In person—Amiroodin Mamapro vs Ahmed Sultan—Settled.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE BAYLEY.]

For investigation under Sec. 408 of Act X. of 1877.

In person—Shaik Ooeman Shaik Ebrahim vs Ludha Ebrahim.

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

389-78—Shapurjee and T—Nanjee Premjee vs Narrondas Luckmidass and others—Hearn C and L—Part heard.

Summons from Chamber.

In the matter of the Indian Companies Act X of 1866 and in the matter of the East India Bank, Limited.
Hearn, C and L—For liquidators Umanath Rajchoonath and another, Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy, Contributor—Jefferson and P.

LONG CAUSES.

280-74—Lynch and T—Kassoobai vs Bhawanishunker Bapoo Joshi—M M Munshi.
237-79—Macfarlane and G—Tribhowandass Veerjee vs Lalbhoy Munordass and another—Tyabjee and S.
82-79—M M Munshi—Narayen Anoo vs Jowandass Mooljee and another—Tyabjee and S.

[Before the Honourable Mr. JUSTICE GREEN.]

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

LONG CAUSE.

35-78—Chalk and W—Cooverjee Premjee and others vs the G I P Ry Co—Hearn, C and L—Part heard.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY, COLABA.

BOMBAY, 1st August 1879.

Means of observations taken at 6 a.m., 10 a.m., 2 p.m., 4 p.m. and 10 p.m.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah	29·637
Temperature of the Air	79·5
Wet Bulb Thermometer	77·2
Dew Point	76·3
Relative humidity of Air	·902
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=5).	8·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6 p.m.).....	82·8
Minimum do. (read at 10 a.m.) ...	76·1
General Direction of Wind.....	W, WSW, W, WSW, W.
Movement of wind in 24 hours from midnight to midnight	434 0·53
Total fall during the month	0·52
,, ,, year	33·55
Additional fall of rain up to 10 a. m. of 2nd	0·01

CALENDAR FOR AUGUST, 1879.

(PHASE OF THE MOON.

Full Moon ..... 2nd, 0h. 3·3m P. M.

Date.	Remarks.	Sun rises. A.M.	Sun sets. P.M.	High Water.	Low Water.
		H. M.	H. M.	H. M.	H. M.
August. Mon. 4	.....	5 39	6 32	0 15 m 0 41 a	6 20 m 6 54 a
Tues. 5	.....	5 40	6 33	0 54 m 1 17 a	6 55 m 7 37 a
Wed. 6	English Mail expected.	5 40	6 31	1 29 m 1 43 a	7 39 m 8 0 a
Th. 7	.....	5 40	6 31	2 3 m 2 15 a	8 17 m 8 36 a
Fri. 8	.....	5 41	6 30	2 50 m 2 54 a	8 43 m 9 10 a
Sat. 9	.....	5 41	6 30	3 32 m 3 11 a	9 21 m 9 49 a
Sun. 10	9th Sunday after Trinity	5 41	6 29	4 3 m 3 43 a	10 1 m 10 41 a

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

BOMBAY.

MARRIAGES.

STREET—CAREW—August 2nd, at Bombay, Henry Alfred Street (Retired Commander Royal Navy), Commanding Indian Government Troopship Tenasserim, to Kathleen Emma, eldest daughter of George O'Brien Carew, Esquire, late Indian Navy, Superintendent of Marine.
THOMPSON—MUNGAVIN—July 31st, at Poona, John S. Thompson, Gun Carriage Department, to Henrietta Rose, widow of the late J. St. J. Mungavin, Esq., P. W. D.

DEATH.

MAYHEW—August 3rd, at Bombay, the beloved wife of W. G. Mayhew.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ANTHONY—GREGORY—July 29th, at the Armenian Church, Joseph M. Anthony, Esq., of Penang, to Regina, second daughter of M. Gregory, Esq., of Calcutta.

DEATHS.

ROCHFORT—July 26th, at the Great Eastern Hotel, Calcutta John Steele Rochfort, late of Bettiah, aged 42.
ROBERTS—July 27th, at Monghyr, after a lingering illness, J. A. Roberts, second daughter of A. V. Roberts, District Engineer, Monghyr, aged 18.

All MONEY ORDERS, CHEQUES and other Remittance sent to this office should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

The Bombay Gazette

MONDAY, AUGUST 4, 1879.

THE Rumpa campaign, if it has been of no other use, has exposed that very serious defect in the organisation of the Native Army—viz., the urgent need of more European officers, and young European officers. We read in a Madras contemporary's account of the Rumpa rioting that there was only a subadar available for the command of a detachment of fifty men in one important locality; and, in fact, if a native regiment of eight companies should be broken into several detachments of single companies, the subadars must at once be invested with independent commands. When the six European officer regiment was attacked in the matter of its regimental economy, it could reasonably be said in defence that there must be always six Europeans with the regiment on entering into action, whatever the number might be which would leave the field of battle; but regiments are not always regimentally complete, they are often broken into detachments on active service, in which event it is practically impossible to provide a European officer for every detachment. If the Army Commission at Simla will vigorously take this defect into deliberation, the result may perhaps not prove unprofitable. The puzzle is to manage or to manipulate organisation in such a manner that every native regiment shall have a European subaltern or captain per company for duties so responsible as reconnaissance in an enemy's country, outpost duties—on which the safety of a whole army may hang—and for commands of detachments of from fifty to a hundred men on service. The existing native officers of the Native Army may be equal to these responsibilities, but they are certainly not to be preferred to Europeans who have many times their experience and intelligence. And, although we hear a great deal in these times of putting natives into responsible posts; in the business of war, at all events, we cannot, and never can afford either sentiment or parsimony. The best officer for the duty is the man who ought to be preferred for it, and it is no shame to the native officer, with his defective education, if he has to give way to the European on an emergency or a crisis.

There are many difficulties, it must be admitted, in the way of effecting a change. To upset the system by which native officers now fill the place of European captains, just as they are growing accustomed to their responsibilities, would be a serious evil. But is it possible that the other ill may be greater? And if an organization which contemplates Europeans in command of companies was ever introduced, it must be absolutely necessary to regulate the officers' promotion in such a manner that they can never crowd any regiment with field officers. Some one has suggested that the Civil Service and the Native Army service should be linked, whereby the civilian of the future could be made a cheaper man than the civilian of the present, although equal to him in experience and intelligence; and if that prospect could be ever realised, it would then, it is submitted, be easy enough to regulate regimental promotion with the powerful assistance of the Civil Service. A young officer, for instance, might be made to serve a certain number of years with a native regiment. This would be his probation for the other service, and it is questioned whether that probation would not be as serviceable a curriculum for civil employ as the one that is now inaugurated under the genius of a crammer. There is a strong objection, doubtless, against the old system of allowing officers of native regiments to enter civil employ, but at the same time it is argued that the system was not used but abused. Officers only returned to regimental employment when it suited their own views, and they were allowed to quit their regiments in inordinate numbers often before the completion of *one year's* regimental duty. All this, it is said, is a very different thing from what is now being proposed. The new system referred to would be the old one without its abuses, so as to form a valuable reserve of officers for the Native Army at any emergent time. In peace, the routine of regimental duty would be carried on well enough under the present number of officers; but if a regiment was sent upon active service, it is submitted that it would be highly advantageous if it could draw from the Civil Service half a dozen officers not above the rank of captain, men who had served a probation with the corps and who were borne on its rolls as supernumeraries. This plan, as Colonel Chesney truly remarks of *all* Indian reforms, is open to objections. But it is a question whether its defects would be anything like so grave as those of the present Staff Corps with its large army of colonels. It can, of course, be said that the civilian officers would forget their duties when in civil employ, and that they would be strangers to the corps on their return, that they would not be equal to the duties of civilians, etc., etc. It is replied that all these adverse arguments were disproved in very many instances under the old system so grossly abused. Better managed, there might probably be little fault to find with it. And the great point, after all, is to satisfy the Native Army's want of reserves—of officers, and in such a manner as would render their military services available in war. The Staff Corps does not effect this, and briefly, what is now asked is whether the opening out of quite two-thirds of the Civil Service appointments to the Staff Corps, at, of course, Staff Corps, not Haileybury pay and allowances, would meet the case. If this were done, it is submitted that the State could buy the services of as good a collector as any in the non-regulation provinces, for a thousand rupees a month; as fair a district judge or cantonment magistrate, for seven hundred, and at the same time might so regulate military and civil promotion as to render possible a lieutenant colonel, a major, an adjutant, quartermaster, and eight European company officers for the complement of a native regiment *on active service*. The one Government service, in short, could, according to the supporters of the scheme, with a little judicious handling, be made to support the other; and that is not what the Staff Corps, with all its fine promise but poor performance, has either done or attempts to do. The Staff Corps can neither remedy the defect spoken of when a regiment is broken into detachments, nor yet find officers much under the rank and age of colonel for civil employ.

There is a good deal, no doubt, to be said in favour of the scheme, and if impartially considered some good might be found in it. It is thought that the Bengal Mutiny had its origin in the very system now proposed, but as we have said above that system was in these days scandalously abused. Of course, provision would have to be made for the carrying on of the civil duties of those officers who might be called to the ranks in an emergency, and in that would probably be found the greatest difficulty in carrying the plan into effect. But still in a country like India the idea that all European servants of the Government shall have a military training—not only fitting them to take a place in the ranks but fitting them for command—that idea, we think, is a good one, and to that extent the proposal which we have above described is well worth looking into.

IT is to be hoped that when the vote of thanks—which Reuter tells us is shortly to be proposed in the House for the services of the Viceroy, generals, and officers and men engaged in the Afghan war—comes up for discussion an opportunity will be taken by some member to ask whether there is any foundation for the adverse criticisms that are now so universally launched against the conduct of that war all over India, not only in the Press, but in the Service itself. The same story is repeated by everyone returning from all three columns—the story which tells of confusion, unreadiness, waste, blunders, and the utter absence of organisation or pre arranged plans. Even General Roberts's "brilliant strategy" is warmly called in question by four out of five of those who served in the Kurrum valley. As illustrating the feeling prevailing among regimental officers respecting the style in which British generals now-a-days too often perform their work, we have heard the following story related :—During the flank movement on the Peiwar which was carried out at night strict orders were issued that there was to be perfect silence; no one was to talk, and particularly was smoking forbidden. In obedience to these orders the troops performed their wearisome midnight march and towards morning had arrived in close proximity to the enemy. During the halt which then ensued up rode the General and his staff, preserving themselves anything but the strict silence which they had enjoined on the troops: and while in front of a British regiment, the whole dismounted, the General himself remarking "that it was time for a cheroot," whereupon the whole party proceeded to light up. All this was within seeing and hearing of the men who had been debarred from any such luxury during the progress of a cold march in the dark of several hours' duration. The incident, although apparently one of little consequence, carries with it inferences of no small significance. It did not use to be so in the old days when generals of the Lord Clyde and Sir Hugh Rose stamp took a pride in setting an example of self-denial to those under their command, and of showing themselves the first to act up implicitly to the rules which should equally apply to the whole force. We may be sure the effect on the British soldiers on that morning was not a good one—indeed, we are told that it was not a good one—and that the sight of that Simla appointed staff chatting, laughing, and smoking in front of the silent ranks, with the enemy close at hand, was not calculated to promote that feeling of mutual confidence and respect which should prevail from the highest to the lowest. The other day we reproduced from the *Times* a notice of the Anglo-Indians at Lord Lawrence's funeral. We read of the man who, when the Sikh rebellion suddenly broke out and caught us unawares, without one single soldier, with no hope of reinforcements, in the midst of a fanatical Mahomedan population, and threatened by an army marching down the Kurrum valley from Kabul, never thought of flinching in the almost impossible task he had undertaken; his energy infected the Pathan levies he had enlisted, his perseverance overcame all obstacles, and after a siege of a month, Fort Lukkie defended by two regiments of Sikhs and ten guns capitulated, and the Trans-Indus provinces were secured to us for ever. That was Reynell Taylor who, to this day not knowing Simla, remains with a bare Companionship of the Bath as his reward. But besides him we read of a score of others with services not less distinguished to look back to; and with honours as sparingly given. Compare these with that list that was telegraphed the other day—of that host of Knight Commanders of the Bath that are to be created—the rewards that are to follow a campaign which has been little more than a disgrace to the history of British military annals. Compare, for instance, the services of Reynell Taylor, C. B., with those of Biddulph, K. C. B.! Assuredly, if it was true that thirty years ago such rewards were sparingly given, it is equally true that now-a-days we have gone to the other extreme. The letters "K. C. B." as things go now, will in a short time denote not a distinguished soldier, but rather an eminent courtier.

ENGLISH POLITICAL AND SOCIAL LETTER.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, JULY 11.

THE Army Regulation Bill has again been the *piece de résistance* in the House of Commons this week; but it is a misuse of language to apply the word "debates" to the series of wrangles in which our legislators have been engaged. The great bone of contention has again been the flogging clauses, the concessions which the Government had already made on that subject, having encouraged the Irish Obstructives and their Radical allies who have set their minds on procuring the total abolition of flogging in the army to fresh exertions. There was so much dispute last week as to the nature of the instruments used in the infliction of corporal punishment in the army and navy, and more than one of the Ministers showed so much ignorance on the subject, that on Saturday an exhibition of "cats" took place for the benefit of members of Parliament in an alcove adjoining the cloak room of the House. There were four "cats" exhibited, the most formidable of which was labelled "marine cat"—an instrument whose existence the First Lord of the Admiralty positively denied last week, but was afterwards obliged to confess himself in error. There was also a "navy cat" which was labelled never used; another navy cat called the "approved cat," and a cat used in Her Majesty's prisons. These instruments were inspected by a large number of members when they assembled for a Saturday sitting at half-past one, just after Lord Lawrence's funeral. From this hour the House sat until a quarter of an hour after midnight on Sunday morning, the result being almost *nil*. The Government attempted early in the sitting to pacify the humanitarians by hinting at an important concession at some future stage, but this had an effect precisely contrary to that which was desired, for three hours were consumed in an endeavour, in which Mr. Forster and Lord Hartington joined, to force the Government to be more explicit, but all that could be got out of Sir Stafford Northcote was a promise that the desired statement should be made "as soon as possible." A few clauses were then passed with very little discussion; but when 7 o'clock arrived Mr. Parnell moved to "report progress." The Chancellor of the Exchequer resisted the adjournment, and then commenced a wrangle which lasted until near the end of the sitting. The unwonted spectacle of the beacon light on the clock tower, which indicates that the House is sitting, shining brightly on a Saturday night, drew a large crowd on the western side of Westminster Bridge, especially as a fine band was playing on the terrace of the House alongside the river; but this, it appeared, was not to soothe the "savage breasts" of angry legislators,—for the committee, who were discussing the "navy cat," could not hear the lively strains of H. M. S. Pinafore—but to amuse the guests of the Speaker, who, not being on duty as the House was in committee, was entertaining the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh and other distinguished guests. Many members of the House, who had supposed the sitting would end at six or seven o'clock, had no idea of what was going on in the Commons chamber; and Mr. Forster, while preparing to go to bed, happening to look out of the window and see the beacon light burning, wondering what was the matter, dressed hurriedly, jumped down into a cab, and drove down to the House just before midnight to find himself in the midst of a scene of tumult, and taunts and recriminations being freely hurled by hon'ble members at their opponents. At midnight a Conservative member, by way of protest against "Sabbath desecration," moved that the House be counted (and thus ran the risk of making the bill a "dropped order"), but the attempt failed, and a quarter of an hour afterwards the House adjourned without, during the eleven hours' sitting, having made any progress with contentious clauses.

Matters were now becoming serious. It is imperative that the Bill should be passed by the 25th instant, or the army would cease to have any legal existence; and on Monday morning Lord Beaconsfield summoned his followers to meet in Downing Street to take counsel together on the situation. Nearly 300 Conservative members attended, and the Premier, who had an enthusiastic reception, recommended, as the best means of facilitating the progress of the Bill, that the use of the last should be restricted to offences which are punishable by death. After some discussion this proposal was adopted, with the understanding that the concession was to be final, and in the evening Colonel Stanley announced the compromise in the House of Commons. Mr. Chamberlain contended that this was no concession at all, as the punishment of death had already been sanctioned for a number of trivial offences, and he moved to report progress. This reopened the whole question of the use of the "cat." Mr. Bright supported his colleague and urged the Government to give up the lash altogether, to which Sir Stafford Northcote retorted that it was strange Mr. Bright had not tried to give effect to his views while in office. Mr. Forster and Sir H. James among others also urged the Government to give up flogging altogether, but the Ministers held their ground, and Mr. Chamberlain, on the other hand, declared that he would not forego his opposition unless Ministers gave way. The conversation was carried on for many hours, till at length the Marquis of Hartington warmly rebuked his Radical followers for their persistent opposition, and declared that the Ministry were not receiving fair treatment. This so irritated the gentlemen below the gangway that Mr. Chamberlain repudiated the leadership of Lord Hartington, whom he described as "lately the leader of the Opposition, but now the leader only of a section," and, he in his turn, was denounced by Mr. Fawcett (himself an "anti-flogging" man) who declared that Parliamentary government would be impossible if, after legitimate discussion, the minority refused to give way to the majority. Ultimately the motion to report progress was rejected by 250 to 36, but shortly after the committee adjourned, without having advanced a step during the evening. On Tuesday at a morning sitting some real progress was made, and clauses 147 to 165 were passed with comparative ease. Lord Hartington, on rising to take part in a preliminary conversation, was received with prolonged applause from the Opposition benches, which was intended, of course, as a demonstration of continued confidence in his leadership, which Mr. Chamberlain himself, indeed, denies that he has "denounced," and the general opinion appears to be that Lord Hartington has strengthened rather than weakened his hold upon his party by his courageous protest.

Last night the "scenes" of the last few weeks reached their climax, the Speaker himself being brought into powerful collision with the Obstructives. A rumour had been current for the two previous days that the Government had resolved upon carrying the Army Bill through at a continuous sitting, which would be kept up by means of "relays" until all the clauses of the Bill had been agreed to. This project was not carried out, as the necessity for it did not arise, but there is no doubt that it was entertained, and the House met in a combative mood which foreboded mischief. About seven o'clock an explosion took place. The committee on the Army Bill was proceeding when Mr. Sullivan rose and called attention to the fact that a young gentleman, not a member of the House, was taking notes in one of the side galleries of the House. The "young gentleman" in question was one of the clerks of the House, and had been engaged in taking notes in this way for several days, much to the annoyance of the Irish members, who had an idea that this move was in some way connected with a "rod in pickle" for them. Mr. Raikes, the chairman of the committee, having observed that the question was one which would be better discussed when the Speaker was in the chair, a motion was carried to report progress, and the Speaker was summoned. Mr. Sullivan then re-stated his grievance, and Mr. Callan, who followed, raised a storm by speaking of the "dishonourable" proceedings of officials of the House being set as spies upon members. The Speaker said if the act was "dishonourable" he was responsible for it, and in reply to further questions from Mr. O'Connor Power said that the notes were taken for his own information. The statement was received with cries of "Oh, oh," from the Irish members, and shortly afterwards the Speaker retired from the chair, amid shrieks from Mr. O'Connor Power of "I protest!" "I protest." A dead silence then fell upon the House, which was broken by Mr. Raikes directing the committee to "clause 167, page 92," &c. Mr. O'Connor Power immediately interrupted the chairman by moving to report progress, that the conduct of the Speaker might be discussed. This led to a long and tumultuous wrangle, in which Mr. Parnell was called to order, refused to yield to the authority of the chairman, and was in his turn shouted down by the House whenever he attempted to open his mouth. At last, after another attempt to exclude this "unprecedented reporter" in the side gallery, as Mr. O'Donnell called him, the official having resumed his post after a temporary absence, it was arranged that the matter should be formally brought before the House this afternoon as a question of privilege, and the House proceeded with the Army Bill, clause 166, at which the committee commenced, took five hours and a half to settle, but the others were disposed of more rapidly, and by half past one the last clause of the Bill was reached. There still remain, however, several postponed clauses, and the schedules which afford endless opportunities for obstruction, and there still remain on the paper about nine pages of amendments.

The other Parliamentary incidents of the week may be briefly summarised. The debate on Mr. Chaplin's motion about agricultural depression on Friday last was, as was expected, interesting and instructive; but it was especially noticeable from the facts that Mr. Bright, aroused by the half concealed leanings towards Protection shown by some of the Conservative speakers, made a speech into which he infused a good deal of his old oratorical fire, and elicited the unwonted sound of clapping of hands in the gallery, and that the Government granted the royal commission of inquiry which Mr. Chaplin asked for. The debate in the House of Lords on Monday on the second reading of the Irish University Bill was a sort of reconnaissance, each party striving to discover how far the other would go; but indicating very plainly that the Government are inclined to be pliable on the question of money claims. On Tuesday, in the Commons, the Government were defeated by one of its own supporters, Mr. Sampson Lloyd, who carried a resolution in favour of placing those functions of the executive which especially relate to commerce and agriculture under a responsible Minister who shall be a member of the Cabinet. On Wednesday, the House spent an afternoon in discussing a Bill for the Sunday closing of public houses in England and Wales. The Government offered only a half-hearted opposition to the Bill, and said the Government were inclined to view with favour some reform in the direction suggested by the Lords Committee on Intemperance, who proposed the limitation of Sunday opening to two hours in the afternoon for the sale of liquor to be consumed off the premises, and three hours in the evening for consumption on the premises. Mr. Stevenson, the mover of the Bill, expressed his willingness to modify it, and the House by a majority of three declined to reject the bill, but adjourned the debate, to allow of the Bill being reintroduced in another form.

The latest news from the Cape states that the court-martial on Lieutenant Carey has closed, but that the result is not known. As the lieutenant is, however, coming home under arrest, it does not appear as if the verdict had been favourable. The report of the court of inquiry which preceded the court-martial shows that the confusion shown by the Duke of Cambridge and Colonel Stanley as to the actual position of the Prince also existed in the minds of the military officials in Zululand. Quartermaster General Harrison held that Lieutenant Carey was in charge of the escort, but Carey asserted that he had no authority over it. Only a few nights ago, in the House of Commons, Colonel Stanley still professed himself unable to state the precise military position of the Prince at the time of his death.

A grand two days' *fête* and fancy fair at the Albert Hall, in aid of the French charities in London, has been the great social event of the week. Among the stall keepers were most of the fashionable beauties—Mrs. Langtry, Mrs. Cornwallis West, Mrs. Wheeler, and others—but the lion of the show was undoubtedly Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt, who with Mdlle. Samary and two or three other members of the Comedie Française Company drove an immense trade in photographs of themselves with autograph signatures, and in a variety of useless trifles. Mdlle. Bernhardt alone on the first day of the *fête* took £240. All the fashionable world of London was at the *fête*, including the Prince and Princess of Wales and all the other members of the Royal family who are in London; the diplomatic corps almost *en masse*, the Chinese Ambassador being prominent among

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(*By Red Sea Cable.*)

THE ZULU WAR.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Advices from Capetown, dated 15th July, state that Undini and Magwine have been burnt, and that Dabulmansi, an important Zulu chief, has surrendered to the British. It is not expected that there will be any readvance of our forces this season.

The hardships of the transport service are daily increasing owing to the great mortality among the oxen. It has been decided to re-occupy Ekowe.

The Naval Brigade is returning to England.

RESIGNATION OF LORD CHELMSFORD.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Advices from Cape Town up to the 15th July state that General Lord Chelmsford has resigned his command, and is now returning from the front to Durban.

INDIAN LOAN BILL.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

The House of Commons has read a third time the Bill for an Indian loan of two millions.

VOTE OF THANKS FOR AFGHAN WAR SERVICES.

LONDON, Aug. 3.

Sir Stafford Northcote (Chancellor of the Exchequer) will move in the House of Commons on Monday, a vote of thanks to the Vice-

he applied the resources of the Indian Empire in support of the British military operations in Afghanistan; also thanks to Generals Sir D. M. Stewart, Sir Sam. Browne, Sir F. F. Maude, Sir M. A. S. Biddulph, Sir F. S. Roberts, and the European and Native officers under them, for the gallantry, skill, and zeal they displayed in the campaign, and highly approving the valour and perseverance of the European and Native non-commissioned officers and men.

EVACUATION OF ROUMELIA.

LONDON, August 3.

The evacuation of Roumelia by the Russians has been completed.

One hundred arrests have been made on the estates of the Grand Duke Constantine (brother of the Czar).

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

SUEZ, August 1.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Merkara, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left to-day.

LIVERPOOL, August 1.

The Anchor Line steamer Olympia left on 29th, afternoon.

LIVERPOOL WEEKLY COTTON REPORT.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

Total Week's sales of Cotton	45,000 bales.
Amount forwarded	2,000 do.
Do. Week's sales of Cotton.....	3,000 do.
Amount forwarded.....	1,000 do.
Do. Week's Imports of Cotton....	32,000 do.
Do. do. Surats	2,000 do.
Do. Stock of Cotton.....	528,000 do.
Do. Stock of Surats.....	72,000 do.

LONDON, Aug. 1.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats unchanged.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollerah ..... 5½d.

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

7 lbs. Shirtings..... 5-9

8½ lbs. do. 6-6

40s. Mule Twist 0-9½

3 per cent. Consols for account 98

3 per cent. French Rente, 1872..... 117 ex-coupon

4 per cent. Rupee Paper..... 77½

4½ per cent. do. 83½

The Markets will be closed till Tuesday owing to the holidays.

Arrival.—Flamingo.

STEAMER REPORT.

GALLE, Aug. 3, 1-30 P.M.

French Mail steamer Sindh from Suez arrived.

WEATHER REPORTS—August 3.

CANNANORE, 6-8 p.m.—Weather clear; wind N. W.

KARWAR, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind S. W. S.; thermometer 80-1; barometer 29·794. Fall of rain 15 cents.

MANGALORE, (2nd.)—Weather rainy; wind S. E. N. W. Fall of rain 88 cents.

VIRCORLA, 5 p.m.—Weather cloudy; wind W. S. W. moderate; thermometer 81. Fall of rain 59 cents.

THE MONSOON.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

Aug.	Colaba. Inch.	Cents.	Fort. Inch.	Cents.
Total previously registered	33	3	39 85	41 93
1 Friday.....	0	52	.....	.....
2 Saturday	1	33	1 50	1 66
3 Sunday	.....		1 50	1 78
Total.....	34	88	42 85	45 37
Fall up to 3rd Aug. 1878.....	68	62	74 90	74 53
Do. to 3rd Aug. 1877.....	46	13	48 47½	41 93

NOTE.—The returns from the Fort and Byculla are made up o 6 p.m. each day. The return from Colaba is up to midnight.

THE WEATHER.

TANNA, Aug. 3rd—Heavy rain has fallen here for some days past. More than 17 inches since 30th July, and there is every prospect of a continuance. The crops are looking much revived, and the ryots are happy in proportion.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

RAINFALL TO July 30.

PANJOO	Inch.	Cents.	GHOLWAD.	Inch.	Cents.
Previously Registered..	31	98	Previously Registered..	30	86
July 27	0	23	July 27	0	61
„ 28.....	0	0	„ 28.....	0	16
„ 29	0	49	„ 29.....	0	2
„ 30	4	66	„ 30.....	1	61
Total.....	37	46	Total.....	32	67
VAITARNA.			BULSAR.		
Previously Registered..	30	5	Previously Registered..	18	22
July 27	0	10	July 27	0	0
„ 28.....	0	25	„ 28.....	0	15
„ 29.....	0	78	„ 29.....	0	0
„ 30.....	0	5	„ 30.....	1	45
Total.....	31	21	Total.....	19	85
PALGHAR.			SURAT.		
Previously Registered..	37	5	Previously Registered..	14	3
July 27.....	0	5	July 27.....	0	30
„ 28.....	0	27	„ 28.....	0	0
„ 29.....	0	26	„ 29.....	0	15
„ 30.....	1	96	„ 30.....	2	50
Total.....	39	58	Total.....	16	98

A BAD practice has arisen amongst certain railway employés of endeavouring to procure the dismissal of their fellow servants or those above them who may have caused them annoyance, by addressing anonymous letters to the heads of departments. It is not often that the authors of such mischievous epistles are discovered, but an instance occurred recently at Bhosawal in which two men were detected in an attempt to damage others in their estimation of their superiors, and received a sharp lesson which, it is to be hoped, will deter others from indulging in similar cowardly attacks. The offenders in the case in question were two natives, named Babajee and Lakshman, who sent an anonymous petition to Mr. Ferguson, Assistant Locomotive Superintendent at the Bhosawal railway workshops, stating that Mr. O'Keefe, the Foreman, and his maistry "had taken bribes and employed incompetent carpenters." Mr. Ferguson, on receipt of the letter, made inquiries and personally tested the work of the carpenters, with the result that they were pronounced to be competent workmen. Mr. Pollen, the local Magistrate, who heard the case, in sentencing Babajee to be imprisoned for two months and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, undergo two months' further imprisonment, and Lakshman to pay a fine of Rs. 100, with the alternative of three months' imprisonment, remarked—"It is necessary to put a stop to these anonymous slanders. It is to be regretted that such letters are acted upon or publicly noticed by superior authority, and that thus evil disposed persons are enable to stab in the dark. If it were once clearly understood that no notice whatever would be taken of anonymous communications, it is more than probable that the practice of writing them would cease."

A CORRESPONDENCE has recently passed between the India Office and the War Office, from which it appears that the Secretary of State for India has declined to admit any present additional charge on Indian revenues in respect to the pay of the Army Medical Department serving in India, unless it may hereafter be shown that the measure will be productive of a prospective saving fully counterbalancing such increased immediate expenditure.

THE Government of India has accepted the proposals of the Bombay Government for the management of the estate of the late Nawab of Janjira, until the present Nawab (his legitimate son and heir) is vested with full powers. In the meanwhile the young Nawab will complete his education at the Rajkumar College, Rajkot.

IN exercise of the power vested in him by Statute 20 Vic. Cap. 17, Sec. 4, the Governor General in Council is pleased to declare that the lands occupied by the Indus Valley State Railway, and the works, premises, and stations thereof within the limits of the Bhawulpur State, which have been ceded to the British Government in full sovereignty by that State, shall be subject to the Lieutenant Governorship of the Punjab.

WE learn by telegram from Poona that Edmund Fortune, *alias* Edmund Julian Rochester Fortune, *alias* Edmund Julian Rochester, an American, of a pale complexion with a gold rivet on upper incisor, a discharged private of the 2-17th regiment, and a probationary clerk of the Pay Department, Poona, absconded on Friday morning. He gave another name at the Esplande Hotel. He is supposed to have gone as a passenger to Geelong. Tradesmen have lost Rs. 3,000 by him. He may go by the Australian mail.

THE breeding of mules in the Madras Presidency has been definitely decided upon, and orders have been issued to inaugurate the necessary arrangements. Veterinary Surgeon F. G. Shaw is to have charge of the whole of the establishments in the Presidency. The local, or Nilgiri, establishment will be in the charge of Major R. S. Jago.

WE learn from the Allahabad paper the following particulars regarding the Casorati trial at Simla:—"The Judge has agreed with the native risoner guilty of murder, and has therefore re erred the case to the Chief Court. In his judgment he explained that the evidence appeared incompatible with the idea that a large numbe of natives were present. The prisoner must ha had the means of running away if he had liked. The other natives quitted the fight when they chose. Casorati, however, inflicted on the m whom he killed seven mortal stabs and two more wounds in the back. The deceased could ot have grappled with the accused, or he wou have been covered with blood. He must ha e inflicted some of the Wounds after the de ased was helpless. The Judge did not thin that any punishment he could inflict under t verdict of the majority would meet the ends o justice"

THE Simla corresp dent of the *Englishman* relates the following incidents of the Casorati trial:—"In closing address to the jury to day (July 30th) the co nsel for the prosecution characterised the s mpathy expressed with Casorati by influentia persons here as blind, foolish and indecent, and the publication by new papers on the eve of the trial of a parallel cas to Casorati's, evidently referring to the *Civ and Military Gazette*. During this counsel Casorati was seized with a hysteri fit, which assumed a more serious form on the adjournment of the Court. He was subs quently removed on his recovering."

A CALCUTTA paper u derstands that a Commissariat Commission h been appointed by the Government of India f the purpose of reducing and simplifying the ork, and of introducing an uniform system of account in the Commissariat Departments i the Presidencies. The Commission will old its sittings in Calcutta early in October next. The Deputy Commissary-General of the Low or Presidency Circle, Bengal, is to be the resident, and the Deputy Commissaries Genera of Bombay and Madras, and an Assistant Co missary-General from the North-Western Provi ces, are to be the mem bers. The members from the sister Presidencies are expected to arri at Calcutta by the end of September next. T above Commission was appointed several ths ago, but in consequence of the break ng out of the Afghan war, no action was taken i the matter, as the then president elect and some of the members were ordered on active ser ice.

CATTLE-DISEASE is again very prevalent in the Madras district, esp cially in the northern portions of it.

REPORTS from pa ts of Central Rajputana speak of a sad want of rain. About Sambhur there had been no rain. The crops are reported to be withering and prices to be rising steadily.

THE question is unde consideration of making it obligatory on sailing vessels entering and leaving the port of Ran to avail themselves of steam-tugs. The Ra n paper thinks this is a measure that is har necessary, so far as vessels entering the port all events are concerned. At present nea every sailing vessel leaving the port when lo d is towed out; so that there is no necessit to make any order as regards the outward boun shipping; and to insist to inward ships to engage steam may be productive of delay, not to speak of the unnecessary expense it would entail. The opinions of the mercantile men of the port ha been called for by the local Government, and they are all opposed to the contemplated measu . It would not reduce the rates of insurance or vessels bound to this port, and the absence o an order making it obligatory on ships to emplo steam when entering and clearing the port, is not been made the grounds for enhancing th raters of insurance. It is suggested that t local Government could do, it uld be to interfere as little as possible with the ade of the port.

THERE is said to be no ca for alarm at the fact that several cases of chol a have occurred lately in Simla. The disease ppears to be more of a sporadic than epidemi nature; for it is confined to certain localities, hile the bazaar and the station generally a quite free. The locality in which the largest mber of deaths have taken place is the e in which the fatality was greatest durin outbreak of cholera, in the season of 1878.

THE *Pioneer* has reason believe that the Secretary of State has a in changed front regarding the reductions in the Public Works Department. "A few weeks we heard from London that he was oppose to any sweeping disestablishment of engine s, but now our correspondent telegraphs tha orders have been despatched directing the G vernment here to carry out the reductions o the largest scale proposed."

LIEUTENANT H. G. KUNH r, the Assistant Director of State Railways, rth-Eastern System, who is a strong advocate f the metre gauge on purely local lines, disappro everybody else who retains a particle of co mon sense of its adoption in the case of the Ra putana Railway, as the line will be connected th such important broad gauge lines as the Indian Peninsula, and the Ba a. "When the connection is completed to Ba da, the Rajputana line will be called on to c y the whole of the traffic between Bombay, C tral India, and the Punjab, which is now take bout *viz* Ahmedabad. It will become the chi artery between two large provinces; and it re uires but little forethought to predict that the resent narrow-gauge line will prove itself quit unequal to the task." Lieutenant Kunhardt predicts that in a few years the line will have to be relaid on the broad gauge.

THE Lahore paper deprecates, by anticipation, the bestowal of a paltry C.B. on Mr. A. C. Lyall, and urges that a K. C. B. would be the only fitting recognition of his distinguished services. Not content with asserting that "Mr. Lyall's duties during the progress of the recent war, and the negotiations which followed its conclusion, were certainly more arduous than those of some military officers who piece placid campaignings are to be rewarded with K. C. B.s," a statement which can scarcely be disputed, our contemporary, warming to the theme, "questions whether many K. C. Bs. have ever done as much valuable service for their country as that which now-a-days is preformed by an able, successful, and hard-working Foreign Secretary to the Indian Government."

BRITISH Burmah by no means affords an instance of British enterprise. The proving is extremely rich in mineral oils, and quite capable not only of supplying her own demands but of exporting immense quantities. But, notwithstanding the presence of oil in such large quantities, it is a fact that the oil consumed here is imported from America. The trade is almost exclusively in the hands of American importers, and their Chinese middlemen. The scarcity of roads may perhaps account for this want of enterprise: but this defect grows less and less every year; and it seems difficult to understand why English speculators should not be able, in no long time, to beat the Yankees on the Irrawaddy and make their fortunes.

THE Agra paper states that the Nawab of Tonk is to be sent to the Mayo College at Ajmere to be instructed in the art of governing the subjects better than he has hitherto done. During his absence a Muhammadan gentleman of known ability from Central India is to be appointed manager of the State.

THE statue of the late Rajah Kali Kissen is completed, and is expected in Calcutta from England in or about November next.

SINCE the opening of the Agra Canal there has been a great increase in fever in the Civil Lines of that city. A respectable medical authority is of opinion that we have cause and effect combined here. It would perhaps be wrong to jump to conclusions too hastily, but seeing the ill reputation that attaches to canals elsewhere, it is not going too far to assume that some, at least, of the sickness is due to the cause aforesaid. The only fact that militates against this view is that the canal is not an irrigation one in the neighbourhood of Agra, but simply a still water channel for the convenience of boat traffic. The water is not spread about on the surface, but in most cases is in cutting. Still the percolation must affect the wells in the neighbourhood, and it is a question whether these in any way are connected with the fever. Certain it is that wherever the canal has extended, a tremendous outbreak of fever has taken place. At Kosee, for instance, which adjoins the canal, popular rumour makes out that one-fourth of the inhabitants died last year. Hasty generalisations on such a subject can only do harm, but the evil seems serious enough to demand a searching enquiry. Can the Government supply reliable mortuary statistics of the villages which adjoin the canal, and of those which are, say, 20 miles from it?

IT is quite on the cards that an outburst of rebellion in Upper Burma may compel us to interfere with His august Majesty, King Theebaw, even if any motive of a more personal character should fail to influence the Indian Government. The Shan tribes are repudiating his authority, and they have even beaten a body of Mandalay troops that had been despatched into their territory. The Kakhyens likewise seem bent on hostilities. The worst of it is that in the event of a sudden and serious disturbance it would be impossible to muster in British Burma a force sufficiently imposing even for the semi-armed riff-raff of the upper country.

PENDING the millenium, we fear that the maintenance of a standing army is a necessity which cannot be obviated. That being so, it is only wise, as well as in accordance with the truest principles of economy, to keep the needful forces in as high a state of efficiency as possible. All our military reformers are pretty well agreed that at present one of the weakest points in the British Army is to be found in the condition of the non-commissioned officers. To produce a good Sergeant is, in the ordinary run of things, a labour of some years; but here the short service system comes in, with the result that the best men leave the ranks just when they are beginning to be fitted for the duties in question. Nor is there, indeed, much inducement for them to stop. If steady, of good character, and fair education, they are tolerably sure to secure better-paid places in a civil career, where the labour is light, and the risks to health and life are at a minimum. In fact, the Service is no profession for those who enlist, because its chances of promotion are so small that they are scarce worth calculating, while the prospect of obtaining an officer's commission is so indistinct as to be quite intangible. Those who "rise from the ranks," as it is called, are a mere handful, and most of them are promoted on account of peculiar qualifications for filling the posts of Quarter-Master, Adjutant, Riding-master, or others in connection with Transport, Commissariat, and the Pay Department. We believe that if the service were thrown more open, if young men could entertain reasonable expectations of obtaining officers' commissions—in short, if the Army were made more truly professional, in the sense that a really good man would be fairly certain to rise—recruiting would be a much easier task than it now is. A superior class would probably be attracted to the colours, and the tone of the troops must of necessity be considerably elevated, while a steady and continuous flow of excellent non-commissioned officers would be secured. As things are now, even in the field the prospects of a commission are remote. To the credit of the Indian Army be it said that a much more healthy state of matters obtains in it than in the Home Army, and not a few instances are on record in which Privates have been promoted with an expedition that would strike wonder into the heart of many of the subalterns at home. So far as we are aware, until within only a few weeks ago not a single one of the Sergeants in Zulu land had received promotion from the ranks, and yet it is an undoubted fact that numbers have acquitted themselves as heroes. At length one of them, Joseph John Burnett, of the 99th Foot, has been appointed to a second-lieutenancy in the unfortunate 24th Regiment, but we fear his may be taken as quite an exceptional case. It is believed that the commission was accorded him "for conspicuous gallantry during the defence of Ekowe," at the personal ... of the Commandant there, Brigadier-General Pearson, and of his own regimental officer, Lieutenant-Colonel Welman. While warmly congratulating Mr. Burnett on his promotion to the grade of commissioned officer, it is impossible to avoid remarking that his good fortune must be nearly on a par with his personal merits; for, unquestionably, there were many of his fellows in the army operating against Cetewayo fully as well deserving of the reward he alone has obtained. A few more commissions would go far to render the Service more attractive to enterprising young fellows with military proclivities, and it seems to us a very short-sighted policy to maintain an exclusiveness which, practically, shuts out such men from a sphere of life for which they are specially fitted.

POOR Dr. Smythe's murder has now been fully explained, a spy of ours receiving the information from the murderers themselves. Eight men had come down to Chapree that night, and had arranged to cut through the wall of the camel lines and steal some camels. They got to work, but finding a lot of stones in the wall, which they had supposed was of mud only, they gave up the attempt to cut through it. One of them, however, determined to see if he could not pick up something inside, he came to Smythe's tent, and finding him asleep endeavoured to steal his pillow, imagining it contained something of value. Smythe awoke as he pulled it away and rushed after the man, whom he caught, and after a struggle threw to the ground, where the man says he would have choked him, but that his comrades, hearing the scuffle, came up and cut down Smythe.

THE Hon'ble F. R. Cockerell, C. S., additional member of the Legislative Council, is proceeding to England on leave early in September.

ON the recommendation of the Commander-in-Chief in India, it has been decided to arm Her Majesty's 12th Lancers with Martini-Henry carbines.

THE Secretary of State has approved of the Government of India's nomination of the following gentlemen as probationers for the Bengal Staff Corps:—Lieut. E. W. Cunliffe, 9th Foot, and Lieut. G. W. C. Bruce, 2-2nd Foot.

SUBJECT to the confirmation of Her Majesty's Government, the Government of India has recognised the appointment of Mr. S. J. Fressanges as Acting Consul for the Netherlands, Denmark, Sweden, and Norway, at Akyab during the absence of Mr. Ruekert.

A TELEGRAM from Peshawur to the Lahore paper, dated July 30th, states:—"A prisoner escaped from Peshawur jail the day before yesterday and killed four men before he was caught. He was hanged yesterday without trial. Cholera has disappeared from Peshawur."

WE see that some native gentlemen propose to start a company, to be called the Oriental Agricultural Association, with a capital of Rs 10,000, divided into two hundred shares of fifty rupees each, for the purpose of cultivating paddy, potatoes, sugarcane, and vegetables for the native markets at cheap rates. The promoters announce that they have already secured the services of many experienced agriculturists, and that lands with fertile soil and where cheap labour can be procured have been taken.

A VERY SUSPICIOUS CASE.—The body of a young woman of the Khanco (buniah) caste, named "Rhadia," aged about 21 years, who lived at the Nynee side of the Jumna bridge, was found in a mutilated condition lying on one of the rails w hin hailing distance of the bridge. She had become a widow recently, with one child, and kept a parched-grain shop in a hamlet across the river. The police were all day making enquiries regarding the matter, and all they could learn was that she must have gone to the spot for the purpose of committing suicide. But circumstances belie this assertion, for a cut or chop that divided her left jaw, leaving a gash about five inches long and severing the neck to the bone, seemed to have been given by a hatchet and not crushed by an engine wheel passing over it, as was the case with her left leg which had been partially severed at the thigh, besides other marks on the body clearly indicating that the train wheels had passed over it. The woman evidently has been murdered—at least there is a strong suspicion—and the body afterwards placed on the line to disguise the offence and deceive the detectives as to the real cause of death.—*Indian Herald.*

GOLF IN MADRAS.—The usual monthly handicap prizes were played for yesterday on the "Spur Tank," and resulted in favor of Major Guthrie and Mr. P. Stevens. Major Guthrie's score of 49 was an excellent performance considering the state of the ground, which was very soft after the late showers we have had. There were several pools of water along the course, which made driving and lifting with the iron a work of considerable difficulty. The greens were very slow. We see that the "end hole" exacted 14 strokes from one player. The ground at present is in very fair condition, and we should be glad to see more play on those links—the hazards are excellent. The following were the scores:

Major Guthrie	49	Scratch=49
Mr. P. Stevens	58—	8=50
Mr. J. G. Shaw	63—	8=55
Rev. Mr. Liston	70—	15=55
Mr. W. Walker	56	Scratch=56
Rev. E. Sell	69—	13=56
Rev. W. Stevenson	59	Scratch=59
Major Gubbins	70—	8=62
Mr. G. M. Smith	72—	8=64

A DISPUTE BETWEEN A WALLABHACHARYAN MAHARAJA AND HIS SON.

AT a sitting of the Appeal Court before the Chief Justice and Sir Charles Sargent on Saturday last, an appeal was heard from a decision of Mr. Justice Bayley in a matter in dispute between Shri Goverdanlaljee Girdharilaljee Maharaja and his son Shri Girdharilaljee Govindraljee Maharaja. Mr. Gill and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Bhaishanker and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff and appellant. Mr. Latham and Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Rimington, Hore, and Conroy, appeared for the defendant and respondent.

This was a suit filed by the plaintiff against his father, praying that he might be declared entitled to all the monies and moveable property of the plaintiff's firm of Navnitdas Purshotumdas in Bombay, and that the defendant might be directed to pay the same to him, or that an account might be taken thereof by order of the Court. In connection with the suit a rule *nisi* had been granted requiring the defendant to show cause why he should not be restrained from in any way dealing with or receiving the monies and moveable property of the firm, and from tampering with or altering the books of account of the firm, and also why some fit and proper person should not be appointed to receive and take possession of the monies, property, papers, and books of account of the firm. It was upon this rule *nisi* that Mr. Justice Bayley had given his decision. The plaintiff, just out of his boyhood, as he was now 17 years of age, alleged that he was high priest of the shrine of Shri Nathjee at Nathdwara, which is situated about thirty miles north of Oodeypur, and that he was entitled to all the property dedicated to the shrine. It was stated that the annual revenue of the shrine from the rents of villages, the offerings of the faithful in various parts of Rajputana and in India, and from other sources, exceeded seven lacs of rupees, and that the expenses connected with the worship of the idol in the shrine were about Rs. 2,000. Para. 5 of the plaint was of considerable importance, as showing the basis upon which the plaintiff claimed. It stated that up to the year 1876, the defendant was the high priest of the shrine and the manager of all its property; that on the 8th May, 1876, the defendant, in consequence of misconduct in his office, was deposed and deported from Nathdwara by order of the Political Agent of Meywar and the Rana of Oodeypur; that the plaintiff, his son, was thereupon placed on the *gaddi* of Nathdwara as high priest of it; and that he had taken possession of the shrine and had ever since been recognised by the Vishnava sect as their high priest. In support of this allegation, a copy of a certificate of Colonel Impey, Political Agent at Meywar, dated the 18th March, 1878, was annexed to the plaint, which stated: "This is to certify that Girdharilaljee was deposed from the office of high priest, Maharaja of the Nathdwara shrine in Meywar, by order of the Political Agent and the Darbar on the 8th day of May, 1876, and was deported from Nathdwara, and that Goverdhunlal, son of the said Girdharilaljee was placed on the *gaddi* of Nathdwara as high priest of that shrine to enjoy all the revenues and emoluments pertaining thereto in the room of his father, the said of Maharaja Gosaijee Girdharilaljee and his now Maharaja of Nathdwara."

Mr. Gill stated that the interlocutory order from which this appeal had been filed was made by Mr. Justice Bayley on the 29th April last. The plaint in the case was filed on the 22nd April, 1878; and the same day the rule *nisi* was granted; the defendant undertaking, meanwhile, to keep an account of the monies of the firm. The rule was argued in December, 1878 and February, 1879; and by the order of the 29th April, 1879, the rule was discharged with costs. It was this order that was appealed from. The learned counsel proceeded to state the nature of the suit. The office of head priest of Nathdwara is in the family of the defendant; and the officiating head priest is entitled to the provision and management of the shrine and the property, moveable and immoveable, and the gifts dedicated to it. To receive the gifts, firms were established in many parts of India, one of such firms being also in Bombay. The books of the firm of Navnitdas Purshotumdas are worshipped in the name of the high priest for the time being; and he is the owner of the firm. On the 8th May, 1876, the defendant was deposed by an order of the Political Agent and the Darbar and was deported from Nathdwara. The present Rana is a minor, and the State is governed by a Council of Regency assisted by the Political Agent. The only question was whether a receiver should not be appointed, since the moveable property might be removed *pendente lite*. The appeal was two-fold: to the shrine and to the Maharaja personally. The question was whether the plaintiff had made out a *prima facie* title. (Refers to documents in the case.) If their Lordships were of opinion that the plaintiff was bound to abow the title of the Government to depose, then the learned counsel said he could not carry the case further. The plaintiff was no doubt wrong in attributing the acts of the servants of the firm to the defendant himself.

Mr. Gill submitted that he had, but admitted that he was bound to show a *prima facie* case.

The Chief Justice.—The Darbar, at the suggestion of the Political Agent, removed the defendant; but it does not follow that they had any right to stop the exercise of his jurisdiction.

Mr. Gill.—This supports our *prima facie* case, as showing that the Governor General declines to interfere with the order of the Darbar. We rest our *prima facie* case upon this documentary evidence, the order of Government, dated 22nd May, 1876.

Sir Charles Sargent.—You admit a certain state of things to exist; and now there is a sudden claim on the part of the Darbar to disturb that state of things and to assert a right which they have never before attempted to exercise.

Mr. Gill.—All I say is that the son is a trustee.

The Chief Justice.—The right to exercise revenue authority, judicial authority, and spiritual authority, is vested in each high priest as he succeeds to the office.

Mr. Gill.—We don't seek to deprive him of what is vested in him as high priest.

The Chief Justice.—The defendant is the trustee, and the only trustee, by right of primogeniture. You must show that he is going to misapply the funds. We confirm Mr. Justice Bayley's order with costs, as we do not think a *prima facie* case is made out.

The appeal was therefore dismissed with costs.

BOMBAY PORT TRUST.

EXCERPTS from the proceedings of a meeting of the Trustees of the Port of Bombay held on the 31st July.

Read Government Resolution, No. 651, dated 21st July, intimating that the scheme submitted by the Trustees for ensuring an efficient pilot service and dock establishment is approved by Government. Resolution. To be recorded.

Read letter from the Resident Engineer, dated 29th July, forwarding application from Deputy Executive Engineer, Municipality, for permission to make a temporary road on Moody Bay Port Trust Estate in order to afford access to the Municipal night-soil cart depôt. The Resident Engineer recommends that the request be complied with on condition that the materials immediately become the property of the Trust. He also suggests that it be pointed out that it is the intention of the Trustees to raise the land on which it is proposed to make the road during the current year. Resolution.—As this particular site is objectionably close to houses, the Municipality should be asked to remove further to the north and east, on a site to be pointed out by the Resident Engineer. There will then be no objection to the temporary road being made by the Municipality; the materials of the road to become the property of the Trust, and the Municipality to vacate the site whenever required by the Trustees.

Read letters from the Traffic Manager, dated 21st and 23rd July, 1879, forwarding applications by Thacker Mohunjee Nanjee, the former for a lease of 400 square yards, and the latter of 158 1/9 square yards land on Elphinstone Land Estate to the east of Argyll Road. Both applications are for a lease for 50 years at a rent of Re. 1 per square yard per annum for first 10 years, Re. 1½ per square yard per annum for next 10 years, and Rs. 2 per square yard per annum for remaining 30 years. Read minutes by members of Land Committee recommending that leases be granted. Resolution.—Sanctioned, subject to the approval of Government.

Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 29th July, forwarding letter from Messrs. Fraser and Miller, agreeing to take a lease for 10 years of land on Elphinstone Estate occupied by them, measuring 2,083 5/9 square yards, at the rent fixed by the Trustees, viz. Rs. 1½ per square yard per annum. Resolution.—Sanctioned.

Read letter from the Deputy Conservator and Master Attendant, dated 22nd July, forwarding report regarding a collision on 15th July between the ship Peruvian Congress, proceeding to sea in pilotage charge of Mr. James Smith, and the ship Thunderbolt, lying at anchor. Read minutes of members of Harbour and Pilotage Committee. They consider that the accident was due to the careless fleeting of the anchor by the crew of the Peruvian Congress, that Mr. Smith should have seen that his chain was properly fleeted, and that he was wrong in taking his vessel to sea before settlement of claims for damages and costs. Regarding underweigh in the absence of the Master of the vessel. The claim for damage preferred by the Master of the Thunderbolt, £30, is considered excessive. The Committee consider that Mr. Smith acted in a seaman-like manner, when he found the accident impending, and as it is his first accident they consider that a fine and costs will meet the case. Resolution.—The pilot should be fined Rs. 50 and cautioned to be more careful in future. Read letter from the Traffic Manager, dated 7th July, stating that on the opening of the Prince's Dock the following articles will be required:—

20 sets scales and weights,
25 sets stages of sizes,
50 slings,
10 coal shoots,
8 calipers,
52 trucks of sizes;

and that a scale of charges for the use of these articles will be prepared and submitted hereafter. Read report by Resident Engineer, dated 22nd July, stating that he has asked the Consulting Engineer to send him a sketch of the stages and shoots likely to be of most use here, as a great part of the cargoes will be unloaded by the hydraulic cranes upon the quays direct, he considers that it would be advisable to begin with a less number of some of the things, especially the stages and shoots. He also furnishes an estimate of the cost of the articles mentioned by the Traffic Manager as follows:—

20 sets scales and weights @	Rs. 250..	Rs. 5,000
25 stages 30'×5' @	Rs. 300	„ 7,500
50 slings, say 40, @	Rs. 10.....	„ 400
10 coal shoots @	Rs. 250.....	„ 2,500
8 calipers @	Rs. 10	„ 80
52 trucks		„ 4,280

or say Rs. 19,760 in all. Read minute by members of Dock Committee recommending that the Consulting Engineer's sketches of stages and shoots be awaited, and that the scales, weights, and trucks, indented for by the Traffic Manager be provided. Resolution.—Sanctioned with the exception of the stages and shoots.

Read letter from the Municipal Commissioner, dated 23rd July, intimating that one additional lamp will be supplied next year on the wharf at the east end of Carnac Bandar. Resolution.—To be recorded.

The following were amongst the papers laid on the table:—Government Resolution, No. 563, dated 25th July, sanctioning the lease of 355 5/9 square yards land on Moody Bay Port Trust Estate to Curseljee Khodabux Eranee.

Pilotage statement week to 29th July:—
21 Vessels piloted into h ...
18 „ „ out of ...
4 „ transported.
1 „ attended to.

CRICKET.

On Saturday two cricket matches were to have been played, one between the Bombay Gymkhana and the Union Cricket Club and the other between teams representing C. and D. Companies of the Volunteer Corps; but rain fell so persistently that not even an attempt at play could be made, though the representatives of the Gymkhana and Union waited till after tiffin in hopes that the weather would improve.

To-day a return match was to have been played on the *maidan* in front of the Gymkhana pavilion between the Bombay Volunteers and the 7th Fusiliers, but it had to be postponed on account of the weather.

THE NARIAD SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANY.

IN accordance with the terms of an order made by Mr. Justice Green, an investigation of the claims of creditors of the Nariad Spinning and Weaving Company was held before his Lordship on Saturday last. Mr. Budrooddin, instructed by Messrs. Tyabjee and Seyani, appeared for the official liquidator, Mr. P. M. Mehta; Mr. Macpherson, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir and Hormusjee, for Manore Hurkha, the mortgagee; Mr. Payne for the company; and Mr. Macfarlane and Mr. Thakurdas for two other creditors, whose costs had been allowed at the winding-up. The investigation of the claim of Mr. James Howse, engineer, was postponed. Mr. Javerilal Umiashunker, late secretary to the company who claimed Rs. 9,000, was allowed Rs. 1,300. The claim of Manore Hurkha, to whom Rs. 2,24,990 were due upon a mortgage of the company's property, was by consent passed at Rs. 2,24,000. This creditor bought the company's property for Rs. 2,02,000 at an auction sale held a short time ago. The real question argued before his Lordship was as to whether the payment of the costs of the official liquidator should have priority to the costs of the petitioning creditor and the other creditors who had appeared at the making of the several winding-up orders, and whose costs had been allowed. His Lordship took time to consider his decision.

THE RUMPA REBELLION.

RAJAHMUNDRY, 31*st July*.—The steamer Godavery returned yesterday. She reports being fired on at Condemundala. The military returned the fire, and wounded one rebel. 1,000 sepoys under Major Briggs were left at Konarum, and 25 at Condamundala. The insurgents are posted in small parties at short distances along the river bank. The Upper Godavery taluks is entirely suspended. The risings in Rekapully and Bhadrachellum taluks are said to be mainly due to the action taken by the Bhadrachellum Tahsildar, and the doings of the forest daroga of Woddazudium, also to the total absence of permanent resident European officials. The Bhadrachellum inhabitants are dwelling in the Nizam's dominions. Kanaveram and a village nine miles from Rajahmundry have been attacked. The troops are considered insufficient.—*Madras Mail.*

AMUSING BARRACK REMINISCENCES.

"IF you please, sir," said the Troop Sergeant Major to me just as "stables" were over one evening, "I'm sorry to trouble you, but there's a matter for you to settle over in the married quarters." Married quarters! what on earth could I, an unfledged Cornet in temporary charge of a troop, do there? so I asked, "what is it about, Sergeant Major? Cannot you settle it till Captain Graham comes back?"—"No, sir, I'm afraid not. I'm sure you have nothing to say to me, sir, I can assure you. They insist on seeing an officer. It's a females' quarrel, you know, sir, and if fancy one's as much to blame as the other, but it's no manner of use telling them that." So Mrs. Dainty and Mrs. Wedge, sir, Mrs. Dainty, she came out with that last draft from England, a young and nicish looking woman too; as for Mrs. Wedge (smiling,) well, sir, she's a regular old soldier's wife. But you'd better come and hear what they have to say." Full of doubtfulness as to my capabilities of administering justice, I proceeded with the Sergt. Major to the quarters, where presently the persons who wished to see me appeared. Mrs. Wedge, a woman of about forty-seven, with a face like a prize fighter adorned by a terrible black eye; her sleeves rolled, and bare, were tucked under her apron and she certainly *looked* an oldish soldier. Mrs. Dainty was a very spruce lit le creature of the lady's-maid type, very neatly, almost precisely dressed, a clean print gown, trimmed with pink bows. The older woman was complainant in this wise:—"Please, sir, I want to know whether a respectable woman with seven children, what has washed for officers all her service, and has never had a word against her character whatsomever, is to be hopenly insulted by a young 'ussey who walks hinto her quarters, and (voice broken with angry emotion) its 'er straight in the hoye for nothink P" "What have you got to say P" I enquired, looking as gravely as I could at the pretty defendant, who stood pertly smiling, and tapping a very neat little foot against the steps of the building. "Well, sir," she replied, "all I have to say is that I am *

self? Scenes and scenes of times he unmasks before his readers, telling them not to look for the secret in him; that his men and women are neither angels nor devils; that "since the author of 'Tom Jones' was buried no writer of fiction among us has been permitted to depict, to his utmost power, a man or a woman;" that a true, unselfish, brave Gentleman, like Dobbin will not be encountered more than once or twice in a long life time; that men and women disquiet themselves with a vain shadow and impose so long upon the world with their hypocrisies that in the end they deceive themselves as well. "Ah, vanitas vanitatum! Which of us is happy in this world? Which of us has his desire, or, having it, is satisfied? Come, children, let us shut up the box and the puppets, for our play is played out." The words are an epitome of their writer's philosophy, but there is nothing of bitterness in them or in him. He lets us know that he sees through and through us; that it is useless to pose before him; that we are never so happy or so unhappy as we would have our friends think; that "brave Augustus drives his carriage, And poor old Fred's in the Gazette."

Thackeray has been dead for sixteen years, and until the appearance of this little volume no attempt had been made—in harmony, as it would seem, with his only surviving daughter's expressed wishes—to write his life; although a very tender and appreciative "Brief Memoir" of him was published just after his death by the late James Hannay. Nevertheless, there is no name more often or more fondly repeated, and among his life-long friends, of whom many are still spared, his memory will continue to grow greener so long as "the fag-ends of the doggerel lines which dropped from him without any effort" are handled about by those who heard them from mouth to mouth. What was the secret of the love powder that he scattered? He was not a good talker or a valuable diner-out. No host ever wrote "To meet Mr. Thackeray" upon his cards of invitation, as was done so often in the case of Sydney Smith. No one was more sensitively thin-skinned, and there are many still living who remember the anguish of feature with which he walked about the Reform Club exhibiting an article in a Leamington newspaper, which commenced with the words, "An elderly infidel buffoon." He had delivered his lecture upon George IV. at Leamington, and its strictures had sorely wounded a listener whose clergyman father had been promoted to a living by the lampooned Monarch. He could not even hold his own in badinage against such harmless jokers as the late Andrew Arcedeckne, who, after hearing one of his lectures, jestingly advised him, in the Garrick Club, "to relieve its slow Pieces with a piano." Yet no literary man of his time communicated the charm of his presence, his voice, his eye, in such indestructible characters to those with whom he came in contact. With Mr. Trollope, we are forced to the conclusion that it was the extraordinary combination of merriment with tender melancholy which has so impressed the author of "The Ballad of Bouillabaisse" upon the hearts of his contemporaries. It has often been debated whether, two or three generations hence, the verdict of posterity will be in favour of Dickens or of Thackeray as a writer; and they who wander along the aisles of Westminster Abbey and see the grave of Dickens strewn thickly with flowers wonderingly ask themselves why the ashes of his great rival did not find admission to the only place of sepulchre which was worthy to hold them. "No Dean," caustically exclaims Mr. Trollope, "applied for permission to bury Thackeray in Westminster Abbey;" but, in Dean Stanley's words "close under the bust of Thackeray lies Charles Dickens, not, it may be, his equal in humour, but more than his equal in his hold upon the popular mind, as was shown in the intense and general enthusiasm shown at his grave." Like Addison, Thackeray, "when in a serious humour, very often walked by himself in Westminster Abbey, where the gloominess of the place, and the use to which it is applied, with the solemnity of the building, and the condition of the people who lie in it, are apt to fill the mind with a kind of melancholy or rather thoughtfulness, that is not disagreeable." Mr. Trollope's sketch serves but to increase our conviction that the great national "temple of reconciliation and silence" should have held the ashes of him who was, beyond all question, the kindliest satirist ever produced by a country which has hitherto done little to show that it knew and appreciated his genius and worth.

THE FUTURE OF SHOPKEEPING.

The public laughs at the evidence which the tradesmen are giving before the Committee of Inquiry into the Store system, and it must be owned not without some reason. There is something almost comic in the helpless rage with which the unhappy witnesses denounce their successful rivals, the profound ignorance they display of the first principles of economics, and the *naivete* with which they admit that they regard under-selling as almost a moral offence. When a respectable chemist is asked if he would be surprised to hear that the chemist's department of the Civil Service Stores made up prescriptions at charges sixty per cent. lower than his own, and answers that "he should not be surprised at anything the Stores might do," and suggests the existence of a conspiracy among civilians to suppress the middle-classes, it is difficult to avoid a smile; but there is serious matter behind the wrath which dictates so *mala propos* an answer. Nothing comes out so strongly in the tradesmen's evidence as the depth and genuineness of their alarm, and from all the information which reaches us, it is exceedingly well founded. The wholesale dealers are killing the retailers. The effect of the new system of distribution in the districts as yet attacked by it, is much more serious than the general public has hitherto believed. They see multitudes of ships, and think there is room for the Stores and for the shops together, but that is not quite the case. The Stores do not, of course, obtain a monopoly of custom, or anything like it, but they do absorb just so much of it as to make the difference between profit and loss, and they are forced down prices over whole range of articles in general demand until, as the tradesmen who deal in these articles say, they "cannot make a living." Tradesmen of the very best position are finding themselves compelled to make reductions varying from ten to twenty per cent. without being able to enforce cash payments in return; and these reductions are often not recouped by any large extension of business. Residents in West London have been drowned of late in circulars from shops of excellent standing offering large reductions, which we must say, in justice to those who issue them, are usually *bona fide*, the cheating which the witnesses before the Committee allege being either absent, or confined to the quality of the goods. The percentage, that is, is certainly not put on in order to be taken off. A reduction of this kind is heavily felt, even by the man "in a large way," though he makes it in hope of more business: while it completely ruins the little tradesman, who, with perhaps £1,000 in his business, has to over-house himself, provide himself with means of delivery, and keep more assistence than he can find full work for. He has no chance whatever of taking four or five houses, throwing them together, and doing business upon "Store," that is, upon wholesale principles. He loses just that ten per cent. which he reserved for the maintenance of himself and his family, and might just as well close his shop, as, indeed, he is doing. The agents who sell shops say there never were so many to let in West London before, one very fair authority declaring that a distinct reduction is taking place in shop-rents, as heavy as that which has occurred in farms. And apparently the movement is only just beginning. The Stores are multiplying rapidly, and multiplying their separate departments, too. They seem to have overcome their great difficulty, that of selling perishable articles, and will, we believe, very soon get rid of their impeding rules about delivery, the profit on wholesale trade being sufficient to allow of delivery to a low rate per parcel. One of them, for example, has attacked the butchers. The managers of this concern promise to deliver meat three times a day, and they issue circulars which, if the meat sold is only as good as they declare it to be, must be fatal to the butchers. Indeed, even if the meat is not the absolutely best—and it may be, for aught we know,—they will hit the butchers cruelly, for not one shop in ten can live by best meat alone. The reduction in this case is enormous; the best lamb, for example, being offered at 25 per cent. less than the neighbouring first-class butchers will sell it at. It is offered at elevenpence, in a district where everybody who buys lamb pays fifteenpence. That is an attraction for all but the wealthy or the fastidious which is irresistible; and the fashionable and the wealthy alone cannot maintain the butchers who must get rid of the second-class joint and supply second-rate customers. The same establishment is either about to reduce poulterers, or has commenced doing so, and the reductions in that trade will be even heavier; while a West-End Billingsgate, on Store principles, is by no means beyond the reach of possibility. There is, in fact, scarcely any article which cannot be sold in this way. Nor is this all the poor shopkeepers have to endure. The game is as open to private capitalists as to civil servants, and they are coming in. If the demand for any article can be increased to wholesale proportions, through the multitude of customers attracted, wholesale prices will pay very well, and shopkeepers with the needful capital and organisation, and above all, buildings—for that is the most pressing difficulty—can virtually become "Stores." Firms like Messrs. Shoolbred—whom we mention because they are too well known to be advertised by comment—and all manner of departments to their business, and virtually set up Stores, which are as destructive to pettier tradesmen as the Co-operative establishments, or indeed more so, because they do not bother themselves with hard-and-fast rules about ready money, and only insist on cash when not quite sure of payment on demand. That firm, to give only one illustration, at this moment are selling first-rate "pressed corned beef," cooked and without bone, at 8d. a pound, that is, at about two-thirds of the price at which one's own cook, dealing with a good butcher, can prepare it in one's own house. Competition like that is final for the little men, and we see no reason whatever to doubt that it will extend, until a great revolution is accomplished,—until the work of distribution, as it is called, that is, the work of the intermediary between the manufacturer, or importer or producer, and the consumer, is done almost exclusively by wholesale firms, operating on the wholesale scale, and at very nearly wholesale prices. It pays the manufacturer to sell a ton of nails at half the retail price, and if the distributor can sell a sufficient number of hundredweights to make up a ton, it will pay him, too. He only wants, say, two per cent. on his money, if he can turn it over six times a year. There are, of course, businesses in which individual taste is everything, or individual capacity—Bond Street, for instance, is beyond destruction—but the immense mass of ordinary distribution which maintains the entire rank and file of the shopkeeping army can, it is clear, be done in the wholesale way. As it is also clear that the public likes that way, likes its economy, likes the variety offered, likes very big shops in fact, we do not see what, in the long-run, the small distributors are to do but take themselves away. They may growl or groan, but the vast army of purchasers will pay no heed to them.

The process is no injury to the State, of course, but rather a benefit. A needless and very expensive system of intermediation is abolished, the consumer benefits, and there is more money left with purchasers to buy fresh products. The obliterated tradesmen will probably earn as much as over-lookers for the great shops, and their assistants can serve in stores as easily as in retail establishments. But we confess we think the tradesmen who are to be swept away are a little hardly dealt with by public opinion. They have been very convenient servants, and nobody who has benefitted by their services cares one jot what becomes of them. When a hundred peasant freeholders in Cumberland are brought out by a great landlord, and become bailiffs or labourers, all observers mourn, and say so many good and independent citizens have been obliterated, that the gain possibly of the wealth, but to the loss of the character of the community, which requires not only men, but men who are independent, and have a hope before them. But when a hundred shopkeepers are brought out by one great Store, nobody professes to mind, or rather the majority secretly rejoice, and say they should not have charged so much for the articles they sold. Yet the shopkeepers were independent, like the freeholders, had every inducement to save money, displayed the industry which comes of ownership, and performed all the duties of citizens, as well as any class in the country. Their position offered a chance to all worthy journeymen of which they were eager to avail themselves, and their shops were to millions the only open roads to eligible or independence. The disappearance of the small establishments, in fact, destroys the hopes of a class numbering tens of thousands, and compels them either to remain in servitude all their lives, or to turn to occupations for which they are not fit. Mr. Spink, chemist and druggist, winks nonsense when he hints that there may be a conspiracy to suppress the middle-classes; but it is evident that if the process goes on—and it must go on—a section of the middle-class, and a very valuable one, will speedily disappear, and that, pro tanto, the variety of our community will be diminished. A dozen Stores will supply a medium town with everything, and economy in such towns being a rule of life, a matter of pride among housewives, and almost a moral duty, five hundred shops, after a losing struggle protracted till their owners are ruined, will quietly disappear. It is all for good, no doubt, but shopkeepers cannot be expected to see it, and as they have performed a service in their time, and are a convenience even now, we think ridicule may be spared. Never laugh at the dying,—even if they are pawnies.—*Spectator.*

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(*Madras Athenæum.*)

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Spun Silk do	10	0	Gladstone Bags.....	35	0	Warm Gloves.....	3	0	Lloyd's Euxesis	1	4
Gents' Under Vests to Match do	6	0	Ladies' Hand Bags	7	8	Children's Gloves ....1 to	1	8	Oriental Tooth Paste.....	1	8
Gents' Under Pants ..4 to	8	0	Travelling Writing Cases fitted	11	4	Mitts.....	1	8	Fragrant Florolime.....	1	8
Gents' Bags, fitted complete	23	0	Ladies' Carriage Bags, fitted complete	58	8	Muffers	2	12	Lungwort Lozenges	0	12
Warm do	15	8	Ladies' Dressing Cases..	11	8	Fins, Scarf.....	1	12	Lloyd's Life-Saving apparatus.....	12	8
Ladies Under Vests 4-8 to	8	8	Gents' Dressing Cases..	11	8	Sailors' Knot.....	0	12	Tweezers	0	4
Ladie White Cotton Hose doz	13	8	Gents' Pigskin Dressing Cases, complete .. 25 to	30	0	Ring.....Rs. 62	4	0	Beach.....6-8 to	13	8
Ladies' Heather Merino Hose doz.....	9	0	Soiled Linen Bags, all sizes .....5 to	5	0	Gents' Canvas Shoes.....	3	8	Ladies' Smashers	6	8
Children's White Cotton Socks, from doz..4 to	12	8	Courier Bags.....9-8 to	12	8	Gents' Slippers.....	2	8	Ladies' White Cotton....	5	8
Heather Merino do. 6-8 to	12	8	Money Belts .....2-8 to	6	8	Ladies' Shoes.....	2	12	Gents' Umbrellas.....	5	8
Ladies' Sun and Travelling Hats, from ....6 to	15	0	Sovereign Boxes ....3-8 to	4	0	China Bath Slippers	1	8	Double Iron Bedstead. 7ft. 6in	95	0
Travelling Caps	4	8	Tiffin Baskets fitted..16 to	22	8	Filters for Travellors covered Wicker, from ..	14	0	Single Iron Bedstead, 6ft. 6in.	75	0
Travelling Seal-skin Caps	8	8	Air Pillows.....	5	0	Pocket Filters	3	8	Portable Washstands....	32	8
Dress Boots and Shoes from	12	8	Travelling do.....	1	8	Air Tight Uniform cases.	23	0	Travelling Do	31	0
			English Pannier do....	7	8	Sponge Bags.....	1	8	Chubb's Cash Boxes	30	0
			Ashantee Hammock from	10	8	Soap Boxes.....	1	8	Chubb's Despatch Boxes		
			Sawmy Jewellery, &c., &c.			Smelling Salts, per bottle	2	8	Fitted	60	0
						Aromatic Vinegar per bot	2	8	Silber's Patent Lamps		
						Helmet Cases	7	12	7-8 to	35	0
						Portable Ink Stand.....	1	8	Hat Guard	0	8

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GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE
OR
OXY-SULPHIDE OF ZINC PAINT,
MANUFACTURED BY
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LIVERPOOL, LONDON, AND CHARLTON, (KENT).

Covers 125 per cent. more than Oxide Zinc.
Covers 100 per cent. more than White Lead.
It retains its Whiteness under all conditions.
A Red Heat will not destroy it.
Will never Blister.
Is Non-poisonous—Has no Smell.
Has no Chemical Action upon Metals.

The Patent Zinc White, or substitute for Lead, invented and patented by Mr. Thomas Griffiths, of Oxton, Liverpool, received the highest possible praise at the Meetings of "The Society of Arts and Manufactures," London, and "The Social Science Congress."

THE Manufacture of "GRIFFITHS' PATENT WHITE" formed the subject of a lecture at the Society of Arts in the Spring of 1877, and has been reported upon by the leading scientific Chemists, Paint Merchants, Decorators, &c., &c.; was brought before the International Congress of Hygiene, at Paris, in August 1878, by Professor Lutschaunig and Dr. Phipson; and in the same month before the British Association, in Dublin; in October, a paper was read upon it at the Social Science Congress in Cheltenham, by Dr. Bartlett; and it was the subject of a paper read during the session of 1878 of the Paris Academy of Science. At the Paris International Exhibition, 1878, the highest distinction which was conferred upon paints, viz.: The only Silver Medal, was awarded to it, and at the Sanitary Institute of Great Britain it obtained the Prize Medal. It has been most favourably reported on in the "Lancet," "Engineering," "Engineer," "Builder," "Architect," "Chemical News," "Sanitary Record," "Society of Arts Journal," "Scientific American," "Journal of Chemical Society," "Moniteur," "L'Exposition de Paris," "Lloyd's Official List," "New York Tribune," "New York Times," "Comptes-Rendus," of the French Academy of Science, &c., &c. Copies of any of the above reports can be had on application; also samples for trial.

So great has been the demand for it since its introduction, that the proprietors, who were producing about 25 TONS PER WEEK in Liverpool, have been compelled to purchase Extensive Works in London, where they can manufacture about 50 TONS PER WEEK. They have also had to secure sufficient room to increase the production to 200 tons weekly, making them the largest producers of White Pigment in Europe.

WHITE LEAD possesses only one good property, viz., "covering power," it is poisonous, soon loses its opacity, and turns yellow with Sewer and other Gases, and prejudicially affects Iron and other metals.

OXIDE ZINC has scarcely half the covering power of lead, but it is whiter and retains its colour.

GRIFFITHS' PATENT ZINC WHITE has all the *good* properties of both the above without any of their drawbacks, viz., it has double the body of Lead, or of Oxide Zinc, has the most brilliant whiteness, will never change colour even in sulphuretted hydrogen (which destroys lead) and does not lose its opacity by age. It is calcined at a red heat in its manufacture, hence is almost indestructible, and, of course, will stand any variation of climate. Its durability is such that it is admirably adapted for protecting Iron, Wooden or Cement Structures in any exposed situations, from the effects of the weather. Will never blister with the hottest sun.

PROFESSOR PHIPSON says: "It is one of the most ingenious and useful discoveries of modern times."

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